New-York Daily Times.

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THE SCRAMBLE.

Progress and Incidents of the Struggle.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22.

Governor GRAHAM gives the most glowing account of the material prosperity of Kansas, and of its approaching future prospects. Apparently, he seems to think that a election may take place before long from the present excited boiling, in relation to what may be made of the Territory. He says, however, that there is no scarcity whatever there for either life or property, and that the [illegible] Government [illegible] for water [illegible] the [illegible] Washington for the [illegible] that the [illegible] must all [illegible] the evils which exist. By a vote of the Legislature all [illegible] are to be [illegible] and it is done, it is disregarded. Persons who have committed murder, robbery, or any other atrocity, visit the streets of Leavenworth and Lecompton with perfect impunity, and he says [illegible] that they will even [illegible] deserve. The Indians [illegible] insolency to a head, so far as the Governor will countenance, but it neither stands alone, nor is it of more importance than many others.

To this assembled state, as regards crime, must be superadded the fact that, outside of Kansas, every offense which is committed there is accounted for the country to be purely political, and to have reference to the question of Free or Slave State. Governor GRAHAM says: [illegible] this is a very great error. He illustrated his meaning by referring to the late Wm. Leslie [illegible]—the slaughter of Mr. Hunter by Col. Lane. It was an act which grew out of circumstances which happened at the President's house, and was prosecuted to a Government [illegible]. Nevertheless, no one [illegible] enough to [illegible] that it had any reference to the state of parties in the United States. Had it, however, occurred in Kansas, it would have been heralded abroad over the land, by rival Northern and Southern papers, as an event foreboding civil war in the Territory, a disruption of the Union—and [illegible] to their propositions, would have made Abolitionists or Abolitionists responsible for it. The death of Sarsaron, Governor GRAHAM declared, was in reality equally disconnected with political specialty. It was such a [illegible] of violence as might have been witnessed at [illegible] in the Park at New-York, or on [illegible] Congress. It passed by and was forgotten. There is another class of occurrences or facilities [illegible] which are [illegible] to be an instrument to stop [illegible] such.

The course here, which appears sufficiently plausible on the face, and to justify which I perceive that the *Journal of Commerce* has devoted an elaborately-caught article, is condemned by Governor GRAHAM in the most emphatic and unmistakable terms. His conviction, from having studied, in person, the condition and nature of the population of all parts of the Kansas Territory is, that a very large proportion of its actual bona fide settlers are Free-State men, and that many of them, even, who derive from the South, would consider the introduction of Slavery a misfortune. In spite of this fact, however, which, he says, cannot be contradicted, EVERY ONE OF THE OFFICIALS WHO WILL BE INTRUSTED WITH MAKING THE CENSUS RETURNS, IS A PRO-SLAVERY ADVOCATE! The Governor has no power by law to interfere, nor can he put matters on a safe or better footing. Against all fact, therefore, the April census will result in an entirely false return and the exclusive duty of the Governor, in the premises, will be to divide the sum total of the number reported by 90 (!) and announce that the quotient is the number of delegates to the Convention to frame a State Constitution.

It has been usual in territories to take the votes of the people upon a constitution, before submitting it to Congress. No provision has been made for this in Kansas; but it is, on the contrary, to be expressly understood from the first sections of the Census law, that no such step will be taken, and that the Constitution adopted by the Convention, in September, is to be considered *par se* as the voice of the majority of the people. A bogus census, made by dishonest officials, will pave the way for a bogus Convention, which will adopt a bogus Constitution, (Pro-Slavery, of course,) which, by bogusing Congress and the President, is to be forced by a ruffian minority, upon the necks of a Free-State majority, in defiance of the spirit and letter of the Kansas-Nebraska law. There is no language too strong in which to denounce so villainous a project, and the only hope entertained of its not succeeding is founded upon the wisdom and firmness of Mr. BUCHANAN and of Mr. CASS.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked, on Saturday, before Gov. GRAHAM arrived, to the New-York Democratic Congressional Delegation, that the appointment of his successor, by the Government, might be regarded as the most important in the gift of the Administration—that a properly selected, efficient, independent, impartial executor of the laws, and of the requirements of the Constitution, would have opportunities of distinguishing himself in Kansas, far beyond those of any other man in the country. These expressions lead me to believe that none of the candidates who have been named—as, for instance, Col. BLACK, STANTON, of Tennessee, or Mr. MCILVAINE, will be chosen, but that the utmost care will be taken in selecting Governor GRAHAM's successor. GRAHAM, himself, has resigned definitely, and calls himself the *Ex*-Governor of the Territory. He would not refuse a reappointment, and it may be given Him, if he succeeds, to-morrow, in convincing the President that he did right in abandoning his post without having first given the Administration sufficient warning. No supposable amount of danger, of self-sacrifice, would seem (at the first blush to justify this; but there may be unknown circumstances which will change the present aspect of the matter. His St. Louis speech, and reports which have reached here, pointing towards a belief that the "all things to all men" trick in policy may have been fallen into by him, are the shortcomings which stand in his way to national favor. He defends all he has done; those drawbacks may be removed; and we shall all rejoice if his course is so effectually justified in the eyes of Mr. BUCHANAN as to secure his return to a Territory which he has undoubtedly benefitted largely, especially while enjoying the advantage of the counsels and energetic assistance of Gen. SHIELDS. To-morrow will be Gov. GRAHAM's important day. He will see both Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS, and if the result of the interview should transpire, I will communicate it to you by telegraph. W. M.

[TELEGRAPHED.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

Gov. GRAHAM having notified the President of his arrival at Washington, he was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet and had with them a long conversation on the general affairs of Kansas.

The Scramble for the Spoils—Contest for the New-York Offices.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

So much balderdash has been published within the past week in relation to New-York appointments, that I deem it my duty to give you a statement of all the circumstances which have come to my knowledge here, in relation to the New-York Collectorship.

Hiram J. Sherrill is the actual Collector of the port of New-York. He has not yet resigned his post, and unless he does so the appointments which are now made, will in no case take effect before the last day of June—that is, at the end of the fiscal year. The same may be said of the present incumbents of the Naval Office and Surveyorship. No immediate vacancy is therefore impending. The representatives of the different Democratic elements in the State, meet in Washington categorized as follows: HORACE GREELEY, who had written a general letter of recommendation for Mr. BUTTERWORTH, based on strong personal and political esteem, has been from the outset the consistent advocate of the claims of Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL. The same must be said of Hon. Messrs. SEARING and EVERETT, and since the first of the present month, of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of Brooklyn. This was one week ago the whole force in the Congressional delegation, which favored Mr. SCHELL, and it has not since increased. Messrs. HARRIS, SICKLES and MACLAY were the nucleus of the support of Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Hon. Messrs. KELLY, CUMMING, HATCH, COCHRANE and WARD, went to Washington entirely uncommitted, desirous of pursuing such a course as should best conduce to the interest of their party in the State. The two latter gentlemen, however, *severed from the outset their* connexion for a New-York merchant, and especially our respected friend Mr. ROYAL PEELER. The leading Hard Shell pilgrims to the Capital, from the interior, remained faithful to Mr. SCHELL. Those of the Soft division, headed by Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, WM. CASSIDY, SIMEON NEWBY, Ex-Lieutenant Governor CRAMER, &c., had decided upon throwing their influence into the scale for whomsoever the five uncommitted Democratic members of Congress should decide upon. Last and yet first on the list of important elements to be listened to at the White House, stood Mayor WOOD, the representative of the municipal Democracy and of the Tammany Hall organization, with Messrs. RICHARD BUSTEED, Judge A. D. RUSSELL, WILSON SMITH, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND and a host of others as his aids. Mr. WOOD avowed from the first his determination to stand aside from the contest for Federal office, but to signalize to Mr. BUCHANAN whatever he might consider obnoxious to the interests of the state and City Democracy. In plain words, he considered it the right of the City representatives to vote an inexpedient appointment for matters stood relative to last Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning, WOOD, who had been opposed to the Schell interest, had an interview with Mr. BUTTERWORTH. The result has only transpired through its results. It must have proved satisfactory to the visitor, as a negotiation was immediately afterwards initiated between the Mayor and Mr. SCHELL, which ended in the conviction in the mind of the former that the choice of the latter gentleman by the Administration, would no longer conflict with the interests of the Tammany organization, which he controls. From that moment a concentration of the whole Anti-Schell strength was to be expected, and indeed took place. A meeting was held of the uncommitted members of the Congressional delegation, and, with the exception of Hon. JOHN KELLY, they all resolved to tender their adherence to Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Simultaneously, it was decided by Messrs. RICHMOND, CASSIDY, &c., that the elevation of Mr SCHELL to the Collectorship would tend to perpetuate party divisions in the interior, and they resolved in spite of their personal regard for that gentleman, to urge Mr. BUTTERWORTH to the President, as the individual whom they had finally concluded to recommend. Thus, on Friday last, parties stood divided, —Wood and his friends with four Congressmen out of twelve, and the Hard Shell interest for SCHELL, and the Soft-Shell outside delegation, with seven members of the Democratic Congressional corps for BUTTERWORTH. KELLY was opposed to BUTTERWORTH on any terms, but not inclined to favor strongly his opponent.

The struggle was apparently so doubtful; both of the gentlemen put forward were so eminently respectable; that it seemed probable, last Saturday, (as it was made a *sine qua non* on both sides that the rival candidate should not be chosen,) that a third Compromise person must, of necessity, be taken up. Mr. BUCHANAN himself remarked to the Congressional delegation, who called upon him on Saturday morning, that he, perhaps, could not do better than to name for Collector "the individual who had polled 10,000 votes more, at the November election, than the rest of his ticket," referring to Hon. AMASA J. PARKER. Indeed, on Saturday evening, Mr. WOOD and the friends of Mr. SCHELL remarked, that Mr. PARKER or Mr. PHELPS might be appointed, but that it could not be Mr. BUTTERWORTH. The adherents of BUTTERWORTH have supposed on the contrary, and will yield gracefully if such proves to be the case, that though Judge PARKER may be made Collector, AUGUSTUS SCHELL will not. Such has been the *status quo* up to the present hour, though the current of public feeling inclines strongly towards the conviction that no half-way measure will be adopted, and that either SCHELL or BUTTERWORTH will prevail. If so, and I were compelled to bet, I would stake my money on the chances of the former.

The Cabinet have had New-York appointments before them to-day. Rumors are rife, and the *quidnuncs* at WILLARD's are intensely excited. It is said positively by some that the Collector has been settled on, and that SCHELL is the man. I dare not indorse this, as yet, for I cannot trace it to a sufficiently qualified source. If it is true, LUDLOW will be Surveyor. For Naval Officer BIRDSALL is strong, as he is supported by a beseeching letter from DICKINSON, of the most urgent character, even going so far as to declare that it is the *only* request he has to make of the present Administration. WILSON SMITH, it is said, will be Postmaster, beyond a doubt. P.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

The Cabinet were to-day engaged for hours on the New-York appointments. Nothing definite is known as to the decision arrived at. It is expected, however, that the appointments will be announced to-morrow. The time of the President to-day, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, was monopolized by a large number of New-York politicians: some of whom besieged the members of the Cabinet at their private lodgings, relative to the appointments on which the Cabinet, to-day, are engaged.

The principal California appointments are:

Col. B. F. WASHINGTON, Collector, San Francisco.
FRANK TILFORD, Naval Officer, *vice* DAMERON.
WILLIAM B. DAMERON, Surveyor, *vice* VOORHIES.
Major SOLOMON, Marshal Northern District.
BIDDE succeeds FOREMAN as Postmaster at Sacramento.
LIPPEE, Collector at San Joaquin, *vice* SCOFIELD.
JOHN COVARRUBIAS, Collector at San Diego, *vice* WETHERBY.
CHARLES H. WINDES is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Naval Court of Inquiry, *vice* CARLISLE, resigned. This office is worth about $20 a day.
Mr. GORMAN resigned, and was not removed from the Governorship of Minnesota. He will remain in the Territory and be a member of the Constitutional Convention to meet at St. Paul in July.
Ex-Governor BIGLER, of California, has been appointed Minister to Chili, *vice* STARKWEATHER.

Colonel PICKENS, of South Carolina, has been tendered a foreign mission.

It is said the President contemplates making his Summer residence at Georgetown, to avoid the sickness with which former inmates of the White House have been afflicted, during that season of the year.

Dr. BURNSIDE, delegate from Utah, denies the truth of the discreditable statements concerning that Territory. He says they emanate from scoundrels who have been striving to foment difficulties between the Mormons and the General Government.

Incidents at the Final Struggle—Close of the Session.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

The end draweth nigh! To-day the office-seekers are at their best, for to-morrow the President and Cabinet will enter upon the disposal of the New-York offices. Before you go to press to-morrow night, the swift-footed telegraph may bring you the fatal scroll, whereon must be written the failure of so many hopes and anticipations, and the realization of so few expectations. Whose names will be there inscribed, no man knoweth; not even those who are to sit in judgment upon the list of candidates may be prominent beliefs, as yet, an opinion. Mr. BUCHANAN himself, yesterday morning, remarked to a very pressing office-seeker, that he had heard a great deal—a very great deal, indeed—about New-York matters; but that he really had not remembered much of what was said; the time had not yet come for their consideration, and he could not be expected to carry in his memory the smallest fractional part of the many speeches, appeals and representations which had been wasted upon him. He should come to the consideration of the New-York appointments on Monday morning, (to-morrow,) without the least prepossession for or against any one candidate for any one place, and should act upon the several applications, without the least reference to verbal suggestions, with the single view of strengthening his Administration by placing in office the best, fittest and strongest men, &c.

The consideration of New-York matters was postponed from Friday last, (for which day they had at first been set down,) till Monday, at the special desire of the Californians, who desire to have their appointments settled, so that they might leave for home in the next steamer.

Two or three notable things have occurred since my last, with reference to your City offices. First of all, a deputation of the original Softs and Barnburners, (mostly from the interior of the State,) have made a solemn and serious protest against Mr. SCHELL's appointment as Collector. Messrs. ERASTUS CORNING, and ISRAEL T. HATCH, (*M. C.'s elect,*) with Mr. CONNOCK and Mr. GARNER, of the Albany Atlas, Mr. RICHMOND, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, several Soft newspaper editors in the interior, and Hons. SAMUEL J. TILDEN and WILSON SMITH, of your City, waited upon Mr. BUCHANAN in a body. Mr. CORNING was the spokesman. They announced that they had simply come to remonstrate against the appointment of Mr. SCHELL. They considered that he had been too prominently identified with the Hards to be now placed in office, unless indeed the President's desire was to humiliate and rebuke the Soft wing, which had adhered to and supported the Administration of his distinguished predecessor. They did not so much object to the appointment of a Hard to the Collectorship; they conceded that that might be fairly exacted of the Administration. They only objected to Mr. SCHELL. They were willing to have the President appoint Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who had declined to accept an appointment on the Hard delegation in Cincinnati; or they would accept Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT, who was Hard in 1848 and Soft in 1854; or FOWLER, who was a Barnburner, and an Anti-Texas man in 1844; or TERRY, who was never either a Hard or a Soft, or anything else. Any one of these four men they would not object to; but against SCHELL they did most energetically protest. Having said which, the Soft delegation backed out of the room, leaving Mr. BUCHANAN more than ever inclined to wish New-York State at the bottom of the ocean.

The next movement of importance was the attempt at a good understanding between Mr. SCHELL and Mayor WOOD. Since his advent here, the latter had maintained a position of "armed neutrality," having no identification with any of the old sections, Hard or Soft. He at first presented no candidates of his own; but exerted the veto power with some degree of energy. He objected to Mr. BUCHANAN against this man, remonstrated against that one, and intimated that the third would be very objectionable indeed. He had nobody to propose, but pretty nigh everybody to oppose. This was good policy when he had to deal with such a venal race as the City office seekers. In a few hours he brought them to his feet. Most of them hastened in person to pay him to avert his wrath. Others sent their friends. The friends of others still again went without the knowledge of their principals. Such was the case with some of SCHELL's friends. They hung around Mayor WOOD's room, night and day, at Willard's, till the story spread that SCHELL and WOOD had shaken hands. Next they managed, quite accidentally, to seat these two gentlemen together at table. Of course the rumor was then confirmed to the visual knowledge of all. What truth there may be in it I am not sufficiently acquainted with either of "the high contracting parties" to inquire, but if you get news to-morrow night that Mr. SCHELL is Collector of your port, set it down to the withdrawal of Mayor WOOD's objections, for Mr. BUCHANAN has certainly conceded to the Mayor the veto *power* over City appointments.

Thus much having transpired, the friends of Superintendent F. BUTTERWORTH, the Mississippi candidate for Collector of the port of New-York, fearful that SCHELL (who is only a North River Dutchman) might after all succeed by the aid of WOOD, made one more desperate effort to accomplish "a programme"—that great *desideratum* of the day. On Friday night, after great coaxing and wheedling, six M. C.s were got together. These were Messrs. SICKLES and HARRIS, who were original Butterworth men, (as I wrote you last Wednesday,) together with MACLAY, WARD, COCHRANE and HATCH, who did not love BUTTERWORTH as much as they feared SCHELL. After a few bottles of champagne had been cracked and gulped down, and Mr. SICKLES had delivered himself of a lengthy speech, in which he set forth that Mr. SCHELL could be beaten by no other candidate but *his*; that all the Southern members of the Cabinet were already pledged secretly to BUTTERWORTH, and that concessions were necessary for the mutual interest of those there assembled, and, therefore, everybody ought to concede to him and his *idus Achates*, Mr. HASKIN, the nomination of the Collector—after these preliminaries, I say, the majority of the conclave gracefully yielded to the minority, and all six signed a document strongly recommending Mr. BUTTERWORTH. COCHRANE and HASKIN embraced each other with such affection as to draw tears from the eyes of all beholders. WARD and SICKLES shook hands and hobnobbed *ante congressum*. HATCH relaxed from his austere and benignant gravity; MACLAY twisted his Mephistophilean mustache into a devil-may-care shape of satisfaction; and the ceremonies of the evening concluded with what the Ojibbeways and Tammanies are wont to denominate a "big drunk." On Saturday morning, six honorable gentlemen, bearing a striking resemblance to the six above-named, and each the happy possessor of a very decided specimen of headache, marched up the steps of the White House, and, with all due formality, deposited with Mr. BUCHANAN the paper recommendatory of Mr. BUTTERWORTH. So that the Aaron Ward programme is abandoned, if it were, indeed, ever seriously thought of. So, also, Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT, who had come on in person, (together with County Clerk CONNOLLY and other expert Seventh Ward politicians,) is "ruled out" of the programme for the present.

The immediate result of the Butterworth movement, of course, was the concentration of the remainder of the delegation (except CORNING) upon SCHELL. KELLY and SEARING, who had not signed SCHELL's recommendation before, did so on Saturday, the latter, only, making the condition that he must have all possible help for LUDLOW for Surveyor or Naval Officer, and JARVIS for Navy Agent, which two candidates he has undertaken to carry on his broad shoulders. The Schell force now includes TAYLOR, SEARING, CLARK, EVERETT and KELLY—five. And Mr. CORNING, except that he is against SCHELL, stands aloof. He does not like the Hunker influence enough to go heartily with the Walker Butterworth men; and he cannot favor SCHELL, for fear of the Hards. So the General Railroad retires from the field in the person of its chief, and Mr. CORNING has gone home. Mr. BRIGHAM, Vice President of the General Railroad, however, still remains. He must "head" SCHELL "or die."

We anticipate an immense reinforcement of New-York politicians bright and early to-morrow morning. There is a perfect mob of them already at WILLARD's. ARIEL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[Seventh Telegraphic Dispatch—Office of Messrs. [illegible] and 181 Broadway.]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, March 23.

Mr. RAMSAY rose to a question of privilege in regard to the card published by GULIAN C. VERPLANCK. He stated that in the errors made in transcribing the testimony, the word "unimportant" was substituted for "important," which had been already admitted, and with regard to the remainder of the communication, he declared that the declarations of the Committee were properly drawn from Mr. VERPLANCK's testimony.

Mr. YALE called up the concurrent resolutions relative to the French Spoliation Claims, and the same were adopted by ayes 12, nays 6.

The concurrent resolution on the proposed extension of the Chenango Canal were adopted by Ayes, 18; Nay, 1.

Mr. MARVIN, at the suggestion of *Governor King*, proposed a resolution, which was adopted, appointing Executive Sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

Bills were passed to regulate the fare on the Central Railroad; *to pay JAMES BENNETT his expenses in* rescuing colored citizens of this State from the Jail of North Carolina; relative to party walls in the City of New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BROOKS presented three memorials from New-York against discriminating tolls, and two from Utica against the repeal of the Trinity Church law of 1814.

Bills appropriating $7,000 to the Granville Female Seminary, $7,000 to the Franklin Academy, and $15,000 for the relief of the Susquehannah Seminary, at Binghamton, were ordered.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Monday, March 23.

The bill for the appointment of Revisers of the Statutes being up, a motion to substitute the Senate bill, appointing DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CURTIS NOYES, and A. W. BRADFORD, Commissioners to prepare a code and report the same complete, was adopted.

The bill prohibiting Clerks or Deputy Clerks of Courts from practicing in their respective Courts was amended so as to exclude the Court of Appeals, and then ordered to a third reading.

The bill allowing parties to suits to be witnesses was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report complete.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that parties imprisoned for debt may be liberated after thirty days, the claim holding still good against their property, but not against their person, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the third section of the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the Peace in the County of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

[illegible] Bill.

The bill providing for the sale of the New-York Arsenal was made the special order for Saturday next.

The bill to authorize the formation of Town Insurance Companies was reported complete.

The bill providing for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal to Mill Grove Pond was made the special order for Monday.

Messrs. James, Van Allen, Leavenworth, Scott and Beckwith were appointed a Committee of Conference with the Senate as to the per centage of bank bills to be issued on the security of mortgages.

The bills to secure the better canvassing of votes in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and to restrict cities and villages in borrowing money, creating debt, and loaning credit, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to increase the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn was taken up.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the enacting clause, and called for the reading of the remonstrance of the Supervisors against it.

Mr. FLOYD JONES supported the motion, and progress was reported.

News from Kansas.

FREE-STATE CONVENTION AT TOPEKA—REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMING ELECTION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 23.

The Topeka correspondent of the *Democrat* says: "The Kansas Free-State Convention was in session at that place on the 10th and 11th inst., C. F. CURRIER presiding. The Committee on the platform reported a series of resolutions—stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election called under Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention Act, without compromising their rights as American citizens and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and they urge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under that Constitution; that peaceful relations between all its citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the Territory, and they urgently appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion growing out of the question of its domestic institutions to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech or of the ballot-box, shall be held as just cause for departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for membership of the Free-State party, save the exclusion of slavery from Kansas; and finally, that they are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of equality and squatter sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The Late Railroad Accident at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Monday, March 23.

The engine which was submerged in the late accident at the Desjardins Canal was raised to-day, and the bridge, which is now repaired, was tested. The engine was raised by pullies and derricks to the top of the water. The forward truck wheel on the right side of the engine was broken off. From the position of the engine as it lay on its side at the bottom of the Canal, it seems impossible that the wheel was broken off by the fall. Everything goes to show that the axle was broken on the bridge or very near it, and that the fall of the bridge was from the concussion. The bridge was tested to-day with three heavy English engines and hardly any vibration was perceptible.

The Dred Scott Decision in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, March 23.

An exciting debate took place in the State Senate, to-day, on resolutions condemning the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT. The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee.

Destructive Fire at Plymouth, Ia.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Plymouth, Ia., yesterday morning. Nearly the whole business portion of the town was destroyed. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Another Mysterious Disappearance.

GENESEE, Monday, March 23.

DEWITT TUTTLE, a young man of Wellsville, Allegheny County, N. Y., has been missing since Tuesday, the 18th inst. An Irish family are suspected of having murdered him, and have been arrested. Search is being made for the body.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 23—9 P. M.

The steamship *Circassian*, now 17 days out from Liverpool, *via* St. Johns, N. F., has not been signaled up to the present time. Wind light and blowing from the North. Weather clear.

Departure of the Alps from Boston for New-York.

BOSTON, Monday, March 23.

The steamship *Alps* sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

THE AMBITIOUS COACHMAN.

Case of Mrs. Marianna Petrosillo Dean-nee Boker.

The Habeas Corpus Discharged and the Injunction Dissolved.

MR. DEAN'S WIFE RESTORED TO HIM.

Arguments of Counsel—Decision of Judge DAVIES—Great Excitement About the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MONDAY, March 23.

At 4 o'clock to-day the hearing of the motions in the case of John Dean, the husband of Miss Marianna Petrosillo Boker, for the restoration to him of his wife, by her father, by whom, it is alleged, she was restrained of her liberty, took place before Judge DAVIES, pursuant to the adjournment of Friday last. The proceedings occurred in the large room of the General Term. A multitude of wished spectators blocked up the passages of the building for a considerable time prior to the hour named, and so eager were the doors of the apartment opened than the crowd rushed in, and in a few seconds occupied every available foot of space. Neither Miss Boker—the subject in contention—nor her father, was in attendance. Mr. Edwards appeared as counsel on behalf of the latter. Dean, with his counsel, Mr. Spencer (with whom was associated Mr. Wm. E. Robinson,) was promptly on the ground.

At a few minutes past the specified time, the learned Judge asked counsel if they were ready to proceed.

Counsel for Dean answered Yes, and said:

"May it please your Honor"—

Judge—One moment, if you please.

Counsel—I was merely going to—

Judge—No matter. Since the application was made to me on the 19th of March instant for a writ of habeas corpus for the delivery of this lady to the gentleman claiming her as her husband, I, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by a statute, issued an *order for three physicians of the City*—gentlemen of eminence and whom I deemed of competent capacity and fitness—for the purpose of determining the soundness or unsoundness of mind of the person who is *said to be illegally detained. Those gentlemen* have discharged their duties in a manner which entitles them to my thanks, for the care and attention which they have given to the investigation of the subject. They have transmitted to me the results of their examinations and deliberations, and it is in these words:

RESULT OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION AS TO THE CONDITION OF HER MIND.

To the Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, Justice of the Supreme Court:

In pursuance of an order from your Honor dated New-York, March 19, 1857, the undersigned practicing physicians in the City and County of New-York, have visited Mary Ann Boker, otherwise called Mary Ann Dean, at the house No. 126 *West Twenty-second* street, with a view of ascertaining whether the said Mary Ann Boker, otherwise called Mary Ann Dean, is of sound mind. After careful, and, on the part of the Commissioners, repeated examinations, we are of the unanimous opinion that no evidence has been furnished to show that any intellectual faculty is impaired, or that any mental unsoundness exists in the case of the said Mary Ann Boker, otherwise called Mary Ann Dean. Signed,

JOHN T. METCALF, M. D.,
BENJAMIN OGDEN, M. D.,
M. H. RANNEY, M. D.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1857.

That is an element in this case upon which I feel it my duty to be perfectly satisfied, and I selected the gentlemen with my notice by reason of the peculiarity in the case, that I thought their testimony would be directly before the conscience and judgment of this Court as to the proper disposition to be made upon the facts as I should find them. I am now prepared to hear any suggestions or motion on the part of the counsel.

Counsel for Dean—May it please your Honor, at the time this matter was adjourned for the purpose of having this examination made, it was with the understanding and agreement that that report, whatever it might be, should form a portion of the papers upon which any proceeding that was had to-day should be based. I obtained, as your Honor is aware, an order that this defendant should show cause why the injunction granted by your Honor in a case commenced by John E. Boker, as the guardian of this young lady, in which he claimed to pray and she for a divorce, on the ground of insanity, and obtained, accompanying the making of the complaint, an injunction restraining us from interfering with her. I obtained, I say, an order to him to show cause why that injunction should not be set aside. In the affidavit on which that order was obtained, I set forth our belief that this young lady was of perfectly sane mind, and certain other facts which, perhaps, would be more appropriately brought before your Honor on the return to the *habeas corpus*. I now move, on the affidavit which I originally placed before your Honor, and upon the report which the physicians have just made, that the injunction granted by your Honor in this case, at the time the affidavit was made by the plaintiff, be set aside, so that the party may no longer be restrained from interfering with his wife. That is the first motion I make. And then, inasmuch as these things seem, as it were, to mingle with each other, I would ask that the gentleman make a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case, as to the fact whether this young lady is restrained of her personal liberty, so that if my first motion be not granted, she may be at liberty to go wherever she pleases.

The Judge—Probably it would be better to have the *habeas corpus* first disposed of.

Counsel—Very well.

Mr. Edwards—I am prepared, if your Honor pleases, to make that return. I am also fully prepared to meet the matter of the motion. This is the first time I have had the chance of saying a word on the subject. When I was here the other day the whole matter was adjourned till to-day. I repeat I am fully prepared to meet all the matter which the gentleman is now anxious to place before the Court.

The Judge—The first matter will be the return to the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Edwards assented. The return, he said, was thus:

THE RETURN OF JOHN G. BOKER TO THE ANNEXED WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

1. The said John G. Boker hereby appearing to the said writ, denies that the party referred to in such writ and in the petition whereon it is founded is or has been imprisoned by him at No. 125 West Twenty-second street, New-York, or elsewhere.

2. He denies from all he knows, has been informed and believes, that the person calling himself John Dean (the petitioner herein) was duly married by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, to this deponent's daughter, called in such petition Mary Ann Boker; but this appearer avers, from all he knows, has been informed and believes, and as he expects fully to be able to prove, that secretly and by fraud some form of marriage ceremony was had in the presence of the said Rev. Dr. Hatfield, between the party so called Mary Ann Boker and a person by the name of John Dehirn; that a fraud was practiced on the said Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and he was deceived by or through the instrumentality of the said petitioner into the belief that this appearer's said daughter was a servant girl then at service, whereas she has always resided with her father, the appearer, and who is a resident citizen and merchant of this City, and has always had sufficient means to keep her from the necessity of such service; that she has never performed such service, but has had the best class of education, with all proper accomplishments for a gentlewoman, and the advantage of associating with the most respectable citizens; and no one knows better that she was not a servant girl than the said petitioner, from the fact that he himself had been a servant in this appearer's family, being discharged therefrom on the 16th day of February last, on account of its having been discovered that he had secretly, and before the time of such alleged marriage ceremony, gained an improper influence over the mind of the said daughter; that whatever marriage ceremony did take place, was had without the approval or knowledge of this appearer, or of any of his family; also, that if the said marriage ceremony did take place, it was had when the said daughter was not mentally and bodily a free agent or capable of free action.

And the said John G. Boker further states that from all he knows, has been informed and believes, he denies that his counsel requested an interview with the said petitioner; for that the interview was had by and through the suggestion of the petitioner's counsel taking him to the office of the appearer's advocate. Also, that whatever interviews were thereafter had or allowed were had with a view to temporize—having reference to the state of health, of mind and and body of the said daughter, and so that no sudden action, however ultimately necessary should be had, in any manner to cause a shock to any one of his family.

The said appearer denies that he ever offered or authorized any one to offer money to the petitioner to go away; nor from all he knows, or has been informed, does he believe his counsel did so at any time. That his said daughter has always resided with him, and has never expressed a desire to go from him. That in regard to the alleged ceremony of marriage before referred to, this appearer has ascertained that it occurred about a month ago between twelve and one o'clock, in the daytime, the said daughter being secretly got of the house while her mother's at [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the

THE DRAMA OF THE WEEK.

I am bound to confess, dare that it ought not to [illegible] opinion in any author of re[illegible] book or an unsuccessful play. [illegible] upon an accomplished [illegible] office the title of a public benefactor, [illegible] a passage does really contribute [illegible] of his fellow-creatures not [illegible] gratifications involved in the [illegible] produces, but also the delightful [illegible] anticipation, and the [illegible] of rewarded expectation.

Why, then, should not the individual who, after [illegible] for something wonderfully [illegible] hands, puts us off with a bad or [illegible] ity—why, I ask, should not that [illegible] as a public *malefactor*? [illegible] unkindly, be it understood, [illegible] to the consideration [illegible] for the suppression of [illegible] to be in existence among us—[illegible] that the present mem[illegible] are always very much more [illegible] in the discovery of new vices to [illegible] for the suppression of stupid old [illegible] everybody is familiar, and the [illegible] to a degree.

I [illegible] that the idea occurred to me [illegible] in no means amiable mood, hav[illegible] while I was walking [illegible] a week ago with a [illegible] friend, who had just witnessed [illegible] the performance of Mrs. Hoey's [illegible] I need not say [illegible] we had spent [illegible] the trite plums of [illegible] were to be [illegible] as by the fair hands that had [illegible] growing "Passion-flowers" in our [illegible]

We could not absolutely complain of the evening's entertainment, to be sure, nor call it simple ennui—for, [illegible] been enjoying the spectacle of a [illegible] audience assembled to refute by [illegible] the dreary old scandal that New-York is indifferent to the arts, and only worships the "Almighty Dollar." On the whole we [illegible] Hoey, thanks for that satisfaction, which [illegible], I say for my part, now beg leave most gratefully to pay.

But how can I thank her for that which alone she hasn't paid enough to say thankfulness? If ever a play was wrong from a reluctant public, and from unwilling critics, it was this *fiasco* of the "World's Own." For a whole week, in fact, we [illegible] trying to persuade ourselves that it was [illegible] some no-force at all. The [illegible] "accomplished author," and "[illegible] actress," have been continually [illegible] out of chaco, [illegible] the unsatisfactory [illegible] of many seasons, happy, secret hours, so [illegible] hopes, wishes and endeavors. But, alas! I have [illegible] it with sad tragedies as Poor's [illegible] it was with crooked [illegible]: "Hear me, Sir! He that made you [illegible] has now cause than try to mend you!"

And, indeed, how could anybody, even the author, have [illegible] such a matter as the "World's Own" [illegible] making such slow haste [illegible]?

For the faults of this play are not symptomatic, but [illegible] and organic. A tragedy—according to Aristotle, who has enjoyed for three [illegible] a hearing—must be a tragedy; but well-deserved [illegible] knowing what he was about and for [illegible] his own criticism,) ought to make us better by inspiring us in pity, terror or indignation. Of course, therefore, a tragedy may legitimately enough deal with crimes and criminals, because it is an institution of Heaven, which should be beyond our control, as it is beyond our control—that there is nothing on this fair earth so pitiful as sin—nothing so terrible as the inaction of the soul—nothing so pregnant with the fire of indignation, as righteous sympathies outraged by victorious or exulting wrong. Take away the pivot of crime, and the best morbid tragedies that were ever written or ever living would come to move.

But the engine of a tragedy is one thing and the atmosphere of a tragedy is quite another. The atmosphere of a tragedy should be instinct with humanity, and humanity is not criminality. It is the portraiture of human nature by crime which gives to the tragedy of crime at once its intense [illegible]

Now, precisely here lies the fatal weakness of the "World's Own." It is not quite right to call such a play demoralizing—it is not demoralizing, because it cannot take sufficient hold upon the sympathies or the perceptions of men and women to affect their real nature either for good or for evil. It is not wholesome, I will grant, to listen to such luxuriant objurgations, not to say such abundant profanities of speech as are lavished upon the hearers of this "tragic play." But after all, the great defect of the "World's Own," will prove the corrective of its objectionable qualities. No play which cannot hold the stage can much harm the theatre; and no play can hold the stage which deals with the affairs of beings other than men and women. I have said this to contrast with many other friends and listeners of the American style, I was sadly disappointed with this play. But I do not know that I had any right to be so disappointed. For a clever friend, of whom, when I met some weeks ago, on my asking him if he had seen the new play, and what he had to say about it, answered me, "Yes! I have read it, and I have only to say that it is a low woman's tragedy. All the characters are impossible, and all the incidents incoherent." Title you see, leaves a margin sufficiently large for which encomium upon the style and diction of the piece, and may provoke some discussion as to the intrinsic capacity of women for writing tragic characters. For my own part I am obliged to remember that CURRER BELL wrote the most tragic novel ever penned, and yet drew but one character in the whole of it, and that one the least tragic of all. And, furthermore, it is forced upon me to reflect that almost all women will always insist upon incarnating some one leading quality in every body, whom they know, and are far less disposed to believe in the possible respectability of the good James than men are.

Still, I should be sorry to indorse my friend's opinion, and say that Mrs. Hoey's should be considered a real "woman's tragedy," while that well-bound copy of JOANNA BAILLIE's works continues to smile a sad but mild reproof at me from yonder bookshelf! In fact, I am more than half-inclined to believe that if Mrs. Hoey herself would give up fattening in sesquipedalian diction and relax her theories of unction from that concert pitch at which they seem to be continually maintained, she might herself disprove herself, and be her own most brilliant critic.

Until, however, she shall have done this, she must forgive us mortal New-Yorkers if we cannot bring ourselves, even out of regard for a person's born, as the native phrase has it, "in our midst," and by force of their high courtesy, which is the most characteristic attribute of metropolitan life, to keep up a warm interest in the fortunes of a fair nondescript who comes on the stage with the air of a South Sea Islander—and goes off with the aspect of a remorseful thrum, whose remorse we can't help suspecting to have the same origin with that too celebrated repentance and monastic aspiration of Lucifer, before his convalescence was established. Neither must Miss HEMOW be annoyed at our disinclination to bestow unqualified applause upon her representation of this most fantastic frailty and feverish wickedness.

If I were a personal friend of Miss HEMOW I would not content myself with doing what I hear was done by one of her relatives, who prepared himself with a small book and seating himself in the parquette, carefully noted down the recurrence of such objectionable terms as do not infrequently break forth from the lips of the leading actress and of others, her supporters, in the course of the "tragic play." I should put my book into my pocket, and borrowing a hint from Mrs. HOWE herself, (and an admirable hint let me add it is,) I should arm myself with a mirror—and that mirror I should hold up to Miss HEMOW—let me say at about the middle of the most innocent scene of the play. I cannot conceive that any further proceedings would require to be taken thereafter; and so an actress from whom we all hope very good things would be saved from falling into a mannerism which is neither very manly, nor, if I must be frank with everybody and repeat what everybody has been saying for a week—very moral. Also, I should organize an echo in the vicinity of the stage, and invite Miss HEMOW to a careful study of the definition of the word "*pernicious*," as given by the respectable BOISTE and WAILLY, or the not less respectable SPRESS and SURENNE. And so having helped both Mrs. HOWE and Miss HEMOW to a just appreciation of the final estimate which must be put upon the "World's Own" and its representations, I should feel that I had at least done my part towards saving two ladies, whose devotion to the higher arts of life I cannot but respect, from sharing the fate of Rogero, and taking up their seats with him "beside the dark pool of despondency angling for impossibilities."

Yet I cannot leave them without a word of comment upon the curious custom which is growing up upon our stage, of playing all immoral heroines to death with a kind of funeral march. The consumptive *Camille* and the diabolical *Leonora* are equally led off from weary life with chords of silver sounds, and the leader of the orchestra officiates in both cases as a kind of ante-funeral sexton or undertaker. Whence this custom originated I do not clearly know; but I can't help suspecting that it was borrowed from an otherwise forlorn little fellow, who ascribed himself to the Panoramic mania in London a few years ago. This hapless individual invested his "little all" in a grand moving picture of the Hindoo Suttee, or widow burning—a time-honored practice to which "British tyranny in India" has recently put a stop. The picture was pathetic enough, but more pathetic were the exhibitor's speech and the emotional five-and-a-half-octave piano-forte, which obeyed at his behest the fingers of a cadaverous German in a frogged frock. "There, gentlemen," the exhibitor would say, "there you behold the funeral pile erected; on the left hand you behold the priests a-persuadin' of the victim; on the right hand you behold the relations a-dissuadin' of her; in the background you behold the populace a-badmirin' of her; and there in the middle is the widder a-burnin'—*to the tune of slow music!*"—with a bow at the "Professor," which was immediately followed by the dolefulest response from the lugubrious instrument of his will. What is appropriate to the demise of "widows," may be equally appropriate to the demise of ladies who are—*not* widows; but I venture to suggest that the practices of a panorama do not so exactly become the precincts of a "dramatic temple." Other "temples" they may become. As, for instance, that shrine of the Pythoness just erected at Dodworth's. I shall visit that shrine by the way, ere another week revolves to its audit—for after studying New-York as affected by *demoniac* womanhood at Wallack's, it cannot fail to be worth while to look at its attitude before be witching womanhood at Dodworth's. Y.

NEWS FROM HAVANA

The Troubles Between Spain and Mexico—Segovia at Havana—The Guano Discoveries—Miscellaneous News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

By the last Spanish mail steamer we were favored with complete files of Madrid papers. They are filled with fierce articles on the Mexican question, and echo the sentiments already emitted by the *Diario de la Marina*. Nobody here believes, however, that Spain intends to make a descent on Vera Cruz, though backed up by both England and France. [illegible] of every grandeur, from the humblest peasant boy to the titled and knighted general. All expect to make a fortune in Cuba. Even Spain herself receives her $4,000,000 annually from this treasury,—no small amount, when we consider that nearly the whole of this amount is divided among the ministers, and that their only hopes of continuing in office are based on this sum.

Señor SEGOVIA, the *Ex-Chargé d'affaires* at St. Domingo City, is here. He leaves per next mail steamer for Cadiz. The organs of the Spanish party praise him highly for the immense services he has rendered to his country and also to the Republic of St. Domingo. The honorable gentleman is full of bile against the Havana correspondents of the New-York papers, charging them with having distorted facts and misrepresented him in connection with the late revolution in St. Domingo. Were he an innocent man, I think he would not feel so exasperated at the false charges brought against him.

News has been received of Capt. GREENE and his party, confirming entirely the existence of immense deposits of Guano on the Keys, on the South side of Cuba. Some 70 or 80 Keys of different lengths have been thoroughly examined, and specimens taken therefrom. The *Gaceta Oficial*, of the 15th, publishes a decree granting the exclusive privilege of taking of this Guano to the house of TYNE & Co., said house paying $5 for each ton. Vessels engaging in the trade will be obliged to pay the usual port charges. It can be introduced into this port or Cienfuegos free of all duties. These are the only two places where vessels will be allowed to clear for the Guano Keys. Captain GREENE at last accounts intended to examine the coast from Trinidad, as far as Santiago, and from thence explore the whole Northern coast. The value of this new article, which will soon be in your market, has been estimated at $95 per ton.

The Spanish Bank is about to emit $1,000,000 more in bills, in four series, and all in this month. The shares are now quoted at 90 per cent, whilst those of FRESER's bank and warehouses at 105 per cent.

The Bazaar for the poor progresses finely, and bids fair to have a handsome little sum. The entrance is free, and the tickets for the raffle cost only a "peseta." The rooms are densely crowded every night, notwithstanding the "Ravels" are performing at the Tacon. The other night there was quite a dispute between General MORALES DE RAVA and Señor VALLIN, during which the latter received a severe blow in the face. It was whispered about town that a duel would grow out of the occurrence, but it seems that the parties have mutually explained.

Sunday evening the Spanish bark *Relámpago*, loaded with rum, was accidentally fired. The flames were first discovered in the forecastle, and would soon have been smothered by the merchant captains who hurried to her assistance, had it not been for the stupidity of the Spanish naval officers, who insisted on [illegible] the title to Rev. [illegible] property to all the Episcopalians of New-York City!

The Report of the Committee says, p. 6: "It appears from the testimony, that the present condition of the parish is full of spiritual life and activity."

* * * * * * *

"*All this* good work appears to have been done since the resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of April, 1856." The fact that Gen. Dix had brought forward the plan of this movement which required time to mature in May, 1854, is alluded to as of no account, while the Rector's solemn assertion contradicting this insinuation leads the Committee, forgetful of Senatorial dignity, to indulge in a "sneer!"

Again we have the following remarkable contradiction:

The Report says: "In the Vestry itself, the supposed monopoly of knowledge and power by the Standing Committee is declared not to exist. The Rector testifies that the reports made by that Committee are overruled by the Vestry, 'scores of times;'" or, as Mr. VERPLANCK more quietly expresses it, this reversal takes place "sometimes, and in unimportant matters." The reader will suppose, as these words are in quotation marks, as they are quoted by a Committee of the New-York Senate, that these are Mr. VERPLANCK's words. How will he be surprised, unless he has read other parts of this report, to find that Mr. VERPLANCK says just the contrary! The Committee only added two letters, prefixing a *n* and an *s* to the word *important*, satisfying their consciences, perhaps, with the fact that the effect of their change was "unimportant!" It was, of course, important to the Committee to make this prefix, as great stress has been laid on the charge that the Standing Committee manage all the important affairs of the Vestry. As we deem plain truth most important of all, we append Mr. VERPLANCK's full and true declaration and illustration. Here is the question and answer as reported in the testimony. Mr. VERPLANCK had never himself been a member of this Committee:

Q.—What do you say as to the alleged control of the Standing Committee? A.—On some subjects it is heavily great—as to the valuation of property, and the terms on which property should be sold—they being familiar, from long and daily experience, with the value of our property in detail. On other points, such as allowances or gifts to churches, the Vestry form their own judgment, and frequently refer matters back to them for reconsideration; sometimes, and in important matters, rejecting their report, and making or refusing grants, in opposition to their recommendation. A case in point has just been referred to in this examination. It is that of the church known as St. John the Baptist, a donation to which the Standing Committee had reported against, and which, after full consideration and debate, was granted, nearly to the amount asked.

The report, from some cause best known to the Committee, takes other strange liberties with Mr. VERPLANCK's evidence. It says (p. 10) that no explanation is given "of the great difference between the endowment of St. Luke's and St. Matthew's." Whereas (p. 93 of Testimony,) Mr. VERPLANCK explains fully that matter. The report says (p. 11) the only expend "stated in the evidence as given to a low church clergyman was $200 a year"—who cast Mr. VERPLANCK had stated that among the appropriations to charitable objects $200 was given to a German Missionary at Ward's Island, and then incidentally remarks—"I suppose I may add, as there has been an allusion to it in a previous question, that he is a low Churchman." The evidence had proved some thirty similar cases like this, which the Reporter says is "the only one." Again, the Reporter asserts in relation to the pew-leases of Trinity Chapel (p. 19): "The explanation is in substance, that it was a measure of over-prudence, adopted in order to prevent the intrusion of pew-holders who had no sympathy with the Vestry."

Mr. VERPLANCK testifies in these words concerning this matter: "The motive of those, however, who carried it through, was that of precautionary prudence against the intrusion of a body of pew-holders who had no sympathies with us or our church," i. e., of those who come to Trinity for her loaves and fishes, not influenced by holier "sympathies." Verily, if the witnesses, of such character as Mr. VERPLANCK, had to be sworn to give true evidence, the Committee should also have been sworn to frame their report according to the testimony.

We have noted several other marked discrepancies and contradictions between the report and the evidence, but perhaps what has been said is enough to induce those who are curious to see how reports may be made up against evidence, or who feel an interest in such matters, to compare these two State documents. They will find some curious illustrations by comparing—the reiteration of the charge of party made against the vestry (p. 10) in the report, with the Rector's, Dr. HIGBEE's and Gen. DIX's evidence—the assertion (p. 16) that the corporate property valuation of the property, as stated by the Committee, is not denied by the Church, with Gen. DIX's clear evidence to the contrary—and the charge against Trinity for the mode in which she has helped her churches with the evidence of several witnesses. And last of all, let the astonished reader refresh his curiosity in this rare production of Senatorial literature with the closing argument for widening the sphere of her corporate wisdom by gathering it from the whole City! Because in the congregations of Trinity and St. Paul's (the reader will do well to see what shape the testimony of Dr. HALSEY and Dr. VERMILYE assumes in the report) are to be found clerks, mechanics, artisans and "miscellaneous poor," a Republican Senate must be called upon to infuse into this Democratic mass the aristocratic elements of more favored congregations! As the Committee were not guided or restrained by the evidence, they lose sight of the fact that the vestry had already remedied the condition of things, for which the Senate are called to provide, by the erection of Trinity Chapel. The state of things to which the Committee refers as *present*, the witnesses stated in their evidence to be in the PAST some eight years ago. Trinity Chapel has preserved in the parishes due proportion of wealth, which the Senatorial Committee seem to regard as "the salt of the earth." Rev. Dr. HIGBEE states in his evidence, (p. 78:) "This Chapel was opened in 1855, in the Spring, and it has been, and is now filled with *a large, stated, intelligent and charitable congregation*." This may serve to balance "the miscellaneous poor," so ignoble in Senatorial estimation, at the lower end of the parish!

It has been said, and newspapers have repeated the assertion, that this evidence wherein Trinity has demanded to be heard in answer to an *ex parte* report, has injured her cause! It can only have this effect with those who will not read and judge for themselves. What has been said shows that the second report of the Committee comes from those whose good opinion cannot be won by evidence! Could Trinity Church, or any other, have expected that a Committee of the New-York Senate would have appeared as the agents and supporters of those who have long coveted her possessions?

And who are they then in whose behalf this special pleading against law and testimony has been made? *Are they the United Episcopalians of New-York?* They number from 40,000 to 50,000 in New-York. As yet only three petitions, with about 120 signatures, have been presented from the constituency of those who are lobbying, and wire-pulling, and log rolling in order to push this matter through the Senate, not even giving the friends of Trinity Parish time to get up counter petitions to show the real mind and feeling of the Church. And who are the active agents in this matter here? Some of them, it is well-known, are not members of the Episcopal or any other Church, and have no concern in the weal or woe of that or any religious communion, intruding their political and party influence for ends which are not apparent to the public eye, to disturb interests in which they have no part or lot.

In opposition to them, the two Bishops in this State, men without fear and without reproach, have given solemn testimony under oath. They have declared the evils and the disasters which must result from the measure proposed by the Committee. They have shown how this great trust, now a blessing to the whole State, wasted and broken into useless fragments, will only sow broadcast in the church the dragon teeth of discord and contention. They have shown how the several Parishes will be cut off from any further share in this property, and the City churches may make it only a bone, and it will soon be a bare one, of contention. Yet not one word does this say of this strong testimony, while its authors pretend that they are devising a boon and blessing for all the churches!

Which of these opposing witnesses are more worthy of confidence? Those who have no real interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, and must therefore, be acting for others too much interested in this particular case, or those who from their high position must see, and who are bound by solemn responsibilities only to regard, the whole interest of the Church? Not merely churchmen, but all intelligent statesmen, unaffected by prejudice, must agree that the testimony of Bishops POTTER and DE LANCY is of more weight than the opinions, formed, as we have shown, in opposition to the evidence, of Messrs. SPENCER, NOXON, and RAMSEY. If the Senate should decide otherwise, the time shall then come for a full revelation of all the agencies and influences, now working in the dark to accomplish this deed of evil.

Collectors of Customs Appointed.

WILLIAM F. COLCOCK Charleston, S. C., reappointed.

MINOTT A. OSBORN, New-Haven, Conn., reappointed.

GEORGE T. WRIGHT, Tappahannock, Va., reappointed.

OLIVER S. DEWEY, Currecke, N. C., reappointed.

JOHN ADAIR, Oregon, Oregon, reappointed.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.—WM. H. NASH, living seven miles from Bowling Green, on the road to Russellville, Tenn., brutally murdered his wife a few days ago. The Bowling Green *Gazette* says: "It seems that NASH had been accustomed to treat his wife in the most brutal manner for years. It is said that he beat her in the most shameful manner only four months after their marriage. The injuries which caused the death of the woman were inflicted some three or four weeks since. On some slight provocation he knocked her down and stamped and kicked her with his heavy boots until she was helpless and almost lifeless. She lingered along in the most excruciating agony until last Friday week, when she died. After the monster had thus beaten her, he refused to call the assistance of a physician or in any way to relieve her sufferings or mitigate his complicity in crime. When removed to a neighbor's house he would neither see her himself, nor permit his children to attend her death bed. NASH kept a distillery, and was in the habit of selling whisky to his neighbors' negroes, of which misconduct his wife threatened to inform the owners of the negroes. This was the provocation which led to the infliction of the injuries which caused her death.

TRINITY CHURCH.

A Card from W. H. Harrison.

Rev. THOMAS HOWE TAYLOR, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in the City of New-York, introduced into his *ex parte* evidence before the Trinity Church Inquiring Committee of the Senate, a silly story as "an illustration of his opinion." It is a vowedly hearsay. As the date shows, I must have been the Comptroller alluded to, I beg leave to say, it is wholly untrue, as I am willing to testify, and as I would have testified had I the ability to go to Albany to be examined. No names are given to enable me to give a specific denial, but I make a general one—*no such case ever occurred*—and that in the teeth of Mr. WOLFE's testimony, founded upon a particular case which was shown to have no merit, and was decided on that ground. Moreover, I never presumed to prejudge any case or commit myself officially on any application that had to be passed upon by a Committee, and decided by the Vestry. *It could not be true*, as Dr. T. might have easily learned, had he asked me before publishing it. We have frequently met since those days, and many opportunities have occurred for questioning me about it. Charity prompted that course. What hindered it, I leave to his conscience to say. And here I beg leave to confirm all that Mr. DIX has said upon the subject, and I am equally ready to testify to it. It is very probable that upon the giving to one of some application for aid, it was laid before the Vestry, there was a conversation, from which the hearer of it gathered no encouragement, and that his wont Irish doleful face to one of the Rev. Doctor's million aire confederates, and was told "how could you expect anything else, you (or your parson) voted on the other side in Convention." More than one successful applicant informed me of like speeches made to them, which led to expectations that were sorrowfully disappointed. W. H. HARRISON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

Trinity Church Before the Senate.

From the Atlas and Argus.

It is easy to account for the hastily-formed opinions and hostile prejudices by which the public mind is affected on this important case. While there have been many engaged in dragging Trinity Church before the public, magnifying her wealth until it has grown into fabulous sums; accusing her of miserly hoarding until her vaults are supposed to be piled with golden ingots instead of "dead men's bones;" her vestry have sought only to meet all this clamor by the silent discharge of duty. They have hoped—vainly it would seem—that the public would grow tired abusing them, and then set to work to disabuse itself! Have they been over-confident in their esteem of the public sense of justice, of the power of right, the prevalence of truth?

But why should the public care about such a question? It concerns only the Episcopal Church! Other Christians have no real interest in it! Is this so indeed? Have they no rights, no property against which popular clamor may first be raised, and then political and other influence succeed in getting Senates to appoint Inquisitorial Committees to justify intrusive legislation? Every Christian is concerned in all improper State interference with Church property. Every citizen who would cherish the liberty which his fathers bequeathed him, is deeply concerned in all aggressive legislation of the State over the Church in any of her vested rights.

But the proposed action is related to the Trinity Church property is only, so it is argued, a kind inter vention to secure the best administration of certain rights, and their proper appropriation! In opposition to this, we think the greatest kindness the State can render to the Church, and itself, too, is to let the Church and her affairs alone. At least, let not the State disturb just laws by which the wise legislation of the past has long preserved a religious corporation in the quiet enjoyment and beneficial use of its just right. It is in this respect that the case of Trinity Church, as now before the Senate of New-York, becomes a matter of grave concern to every citizen.

But it is said that a law enacted by the Legislature, now in operation for nearly fifty years, deprives a portion of our citizens of their just rights. Why did these not appeal to the proper tribunals to settle their rights? This is a question for the Courts, not for the halls of legislation. And consequently a portion of the Senate, in the shape of a Committee, has actually clothed itself with judicial character, and after swearing witnesses and hearing counsel, has held a sort of coroner's inquest over the corporation of Trinity Church. Not only has there been this strange intermingling of the legislative with the judicial, but, stranger intermixture still, the Committee has taken upon itself at once the office of accuser, judge and jury! Truly, "the grand inquisition," lately held in New-York, does not stand "alone in its glory!"

Now, in proof of our assertion, we ask any candid man whose judgment is not wholly perverted by prejudice, to compare the Report just made by this committee with the printed evidence taken by their own reporter, of sworn witnesses, men who stand unimpeached and unimpeachable for honesty and integrity! Truly this committee of the New-York Senate must have argued that the crowd of business, pressing upon the Senate at the close of the session, would only allow Senators time for a hasty hearing of the Report, and give them no chance to compare this with the evidence on which it falsely assumes to be based. The time is well chosen for this work. Or perhaps the learned committee, crowded as other Senators, intrusted the preparation of this Report to other hands. They could find many in New-York City having plenty of time and inclination to write for them.

But let it be remembered that Senators, however great their dignity, are not in this free land too high for the reach of public judgment. If the crowd of public business will not allow them to read and weigh the testimony on which Reports affecting great interests are made; if they are led by the ex parte statements, contradicting sworn evidence, partisan committees, acting as the agents of interested parties, then should they be taught that there is a voice mightier than the empty report of a committee, the *vox populi*, to be heard. All Trinity Church asks is a calm and impartial consideration of the whole testimony taken before the Senate Committee. If that sustains we justifies the last Report of the Committee, then one of her advocates is willing to give up the case. But if there is a plain and strong contradiction between the two, if the Report says one thing and the Testimony says the opposite, then truly is this a matter which deeply concerns the public.

In justification of what some may deem a serious charge, we proceed to give a few instances in proof of our assertions. We quote from the official documents as published by the Senate.

In regard to the original title to the property, although the whole argument is fallacious, of course the Committee have a right to their opinion, and it may go for what it is worth, more, perhaps, in a Senate than in a Supreme Court! But while the Committee is so anxious to settle the rights of "the inhabitants of the eleventh City of New-York," they seem strangely forgetful of the equal rights, under the same charter, of "the Rector" thereof. The argument which proves, by this title, the right of all the inhabitants in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church to share in the administration of this property, equally proves that all those inhabitants are to be subject to one Rector! The New-York Senate has just as much right, under the original endowment, to give title to Rev. [illegible] property to all the Episcopalians of New-York City!

The Report of the Committee says, p. 6: "It appears from the testimony, that the present condition of the parish is full of spiritual life and activity."

* * * * * * *

"*All this* good work appears to have been done since the resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of April, 1856." The fact that Gen. Dix had brought forward the plan of this movement which required time to mature in May, 1854, is alluded to as of no account, while the Rector's solemn assertion contradicting this insinuation leads the Committee, forgetful of Senatorial dignity, to indulge in a "sneer!"

Again we have the following remarkable contradiction:

The Report says: "In the Vestry itself, the supposed monopoly of knowledge and power by the Standing Committee is declared not to exist. The Rector testifies that the reports made by that Committee are overruled by the Vestry, 'scores of times;'" or, as Mr. VERPLANCK more quietly expresses it, this reversal takes place "sometimes, and in unimportant matters." The reader will suppose, as these words are in quotation marks, as they are quoted by a Committee of the New-York Senate, that these are Mr. VERPLANCK's words. How will he be surprised, unless he has read other parts of this report, to find that Mr. VERPLANCK says just the contrary! The Committee only added two letters, prefixing a *n* and an *s* to the word *important*, satisfying their consciences, perhaps, with the fact that the effect of their change was "unimportant!" It was, of course, important to the Committee to make this prefix, as great stress has been laid on the charge that the Standing Committee manage all the important affairs of the Vestry. As we deem plain truth most important of all, we append Mr. VERPLANCK's full and true declaration and illustration. Here is the question and answer as reported in the testimony. Mr. VERPLANCK had never himself been a member of this Committee:

Q.—What do you say as to the alleged control of the Standing Committee? A.—On some subjects it is heavily great—as to the valuation of property, and the terms on which property should be sold—they being familiar, from long and daily experience, with the value of our property in detail. On other points, such as allowances or gifts to churches, the Vestry form their own judgment, and frequently refer matters back to them for reconsideration; sometimes, and in important matters, rejecting their report, and making or refusing grants, in opposition to their recommendation. A case in point has just been referred to in this examination. It is that of the church known as St. John the Baptist, a donation to which the Standing Committee had reported against, and which, after full consideration and debate, was granted, nearly to the amount asked.

The report, from some cause best known to the Committee, takes other strange liberties with Mr. VERPLANCK's evidence. It says (p. 10) that no explanation is given "of the great difference between the endowment of St. Luke's and St. Matthew's." Whereas (p. 93 of Testimony,) Mr. VERPLANCK explains fully that matter. The report says (p. 11) the only expend "stated in the evidence as given to a low church clergyman was $200 a year"—who cast Mr. VERPLANCK had stated that among the appropriations to charitable objects $200 was given to a German Missionary at Ward's Island, and then incidentally remarks—"I suppose I may add, as there has been an allusion to it in a previous question, that he is a low Churchman." The evidence had proved some thirty similar cases like this, which the Reporter says is "the only one." Again, the Reporter asserts in relation to the pew-leases of Trinity Chapel (p. 19): "The explanation is in substance, that it was a measure of over-prudence, adopted in order to prevent the intrusion of pew-holders who had no sympathy with the Vestry."

Mr. VERPLANCK testifies in these words concerning this matter: "The motive of those, however, who carried it through, was that of precautionary prudence against the intrusion of a body of pew-holders who had no sympathies with us or our church," i. e., of those who come to Trinity for her loaves and fishes, not influenced by holier "sympathies." Verily, if the witnesses, of such character as Mr. VERPLANCK, had to be sworn to give true evidence, the Committee should also have been sworn to frame their report according to the testimony.

We have noted several other marked discrepancies and contradictions between the report and the evidence, but perhaps what has been said is enough to induce those who are curious to see how reports may be made up against evidence, or who feel an interest in such matters, to compare these two State documents. They will find some curious illustrations by comparing—the reiteration of the charge of party made against the vestry (p. 10) in the report, with the Rector's, Dr. HIGBEE's and Gen. DIX's evidence—the assertion (p. 16) that the corporate property valuation of the property, as stated by the Committee, is not denied by the Church, with Gen. DIX's clear evidence to the contrary—and the charge against Trinity for the mode in which she has helped her churches with the evidence of several witnesses. And last of all, let the astonished reader refresh his curiosity in this rare production of Senatorial literature with the closing argument for widening the sphere of her corporate wisdom by gathering it from the whole City! Because in the congregations of Trinity and St. Paul's (the reader will do well to see what shape the testimony of Dr. HALSEY and Dr. VERMILYE assumes in the report) are to be found clerks, mechanics, artisans and "miscellaneous poor," a Republican Senate must be called upon to infuse into this Democratic mass the aristocratic elements of more favored congregations! As the Committee were not guided or restrained by the evidence, they lose sight of the fact that the vestry had already remedied the condition of things, for which the Senate are called to provide, by the erection of Trinity Chapel. The state of things to which the Committee refers as *present*, the witnesses stated in their evidence to be in the PAST some eight years ago. Trinity Chapel has preserved in the parishes due proportion of wealth, which the Senatorial Committee seem to regard as "the salt of the earth." Rev. Dr. HIGBEE states in his evidence, (p. 78:) "This Chapel was opened in 1855, in the Spring, and it has been, and is now filled with *a large, stated, intelligent and charitable congregation*." This may serve to balance "the miscellaneous poor," so ignoble in Senatorial estimation, at the lower end of the parish!

It has been said, and newspapers have repeated the assertion, that this evidence wherein Trinity has demanded to be heard in answer to an *ex parte* report, has injured her cause! It can only have this effect with those who will not read and judge for themselves. What has been said shows that the second report of the Committee comes from those whose good opinion cannot be won by evidence! Could Trinity Church, or any other, have expected that a Committee of the New-York Senate would have appeared as the agents and supporters of those who have long coveted her possessions?

And who are they then in whose behalf this special pleading against law and testimony has been made? *Are they the United Episcopalians of New-York?* They number from 40,000 to 50,000 in New-York. As yet only three petitions, with about 120 signatures, have been presented from the constituency of those who are lobbying, and wire-pulling, and log rolling in order to push this matter through the Senate, not even giving the friends of Trinity Parish time to get up counter petitions to show the real mind and feeling of the Church. And who are the active agents in this matter here? Some of them, it is well-known, are not members of the Episcopal or any other Church, and have no concern in the weal or woe of that or any religious communion, intruding their political and party influence for ends which are not apparent to the public eye, to disturb interests in which they have no part or lot.

In opposition to them, the two Bishops in this State, men without fear and without reproach, have given solemn testimony under oath. They have declared the evils and the disasters which must result from the measure proposed by the Committee. They have shown how this great trust, now a blessing to the whole State, wasted and broken into useless fragments, will only sow broadcast in the church the dragon teeth of discord and contention. They have shown how the several Parishes will be cut off from any further share in this property, and the City churches may make it only a bone, and it will soon be a bare one, of contention. Yet not one word does this say of this strong testimony, while its authors pretend that they are devising a boon and blessing for all the churches!

Which of these opposing witnesses are more worthy of confidence? Those who have no real interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, and must therefore, be acting for others too much interested in this particular case, or those who from their high position must see, and who are bound by solemn responsibilities only to regard, the whole interest of the Church? Not merely churchmen, but all intelligent statesmen, unaffected by prejudice, must agree that the testimony of Bishops POTTER and DE LANCY is of more weight than the opinions, formed, as we have shown, in opposition to the evidence, of Messrs. SPENCER, NOXON, and RAMSEY. If the Senate should decide otherwise, the time shall then come for a full revelation of all the agencies and influences, now working in the dark to accomplish this deed of evil.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 75 to 78, 80, 81.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part 1.—Nos. 606, 601, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—Nos. 1004, 1008, 1159, 1194, 1196, 1204, 1206, 1207, 1212, 1216, 1222, 1224, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636,

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] continue to be the [illegible] of interest at Washington, as well [illegible] the Democracy of this City. Rumors were current in town last evening that they had made, and that the following was the list:

For Collector—Augustus Schell.
Surveyor—William H. Ludlow.
Naval Officer—Wilson Small.
Naval Office—I. H. Bunbarel.
Surveyor—S. B. Hawe.
Deputy Agent—Alderman Burdsley.
Appraiser—Anson Herrick.
Weigher of Drugs—F. Merkle.

[illegible] received, however, no confirmation of [illegible], and are inclined to believe it premature. Meanwhile, the dispatches of our Washington correspondents give very full details of the various [illegible] of the different factions of the Democracy, together with sundry incidents of the [illegible], from which the public can probably form a [illegible] reliable and accurate opinion as to the [illegible] result. The appointments will undoubtedly be made to-day.

[illegible] it seems, was decided as to Gov. [illegible]'s successor, though the Governor had a [illegible] interview with the President and Cabinet, [illegible] a full statement of the condition of [illegible] in Kansas. Our correspondents lead us [illegible] that Gov. Geary will not be sent back [illegible] Territory, though he would not be un[illegible] to resume his post if invited to do so.

[illegible] Sandy Hook telegraph line was held open [illegible] o'clock this morning, but up to that time [illegible] had been seen of the steamship *Africa*. [illegible], due at Halifax, had not arrived at [illegible] last night.

[illegible] learn by telegraph that the Kansas Free-[illegible] Convention was in session at Topeka on the [illegible] 15th inst. A series of resolutions was [illegible], refusing to participate in the election [illegible] under the Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention, and declaring that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and urging Congress to admit Kansas as a State under that Constitution.

It is stated that positive information has been received in Washington, to the effect that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States Census records, &c., in Utah Territory, and that they have demanded the appointment of one [illegible] of federal officers, both headed by Brigham Young for Governor, with the avowed intention of driving any other out of the Territory by force of arms.

[illegible] steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, [illegible] yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with a [illegible] number of passengers for California, and [illegible] for San Juan del Norte. Major Bradley, [illegible] Walker's army, was among the passengers. He returns to the army.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. They did nothing beyond authenticating a bill for $630, payment to a Police Justice. The Board of Aldermen met also. The crowd below the bar was very dense, as if in expectation of the settlement of the question as to the payment of bills for street-cleaning. Alderman Blunt presented a resolution, which was adopted as an expression, to stop some of the South Ferry stages in the Park. A Committee was appointed to investigate the subject of the contract for paving Chatham-street. The Board adopted the report, asking an extra appropriation of $65,000 for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. There was considerable tedious argument on these subjects, Aldermen Tucker and Fullmer warmly urging opposite sides. The Board did not adjourn until a later hour than usual.

The Surrogate gave an order yesterday granting the application of the Public Administrator to sell the furniture of Dr. Burdell remaining at No. 31 Bond-street. As to the alleged interest by Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters in the temporary use of this furniture till the 1st of next May, he referred them for remedy to the Courts.

Genl. Sanford, counsel for the contestants of the will of James Turner, the former circus proprietor of this City, yesterday, stated on behalf of the contestants, that they would pursue the contest no further. The Surrogate thereupon ordered that the will be admitted to probate at once, and letters testamentary granted to the Executor. The whole estate—some $50,000—thus goes into the possession of Mr. Levi J. North, the partner of Mr. Turner at the time of his death, and his [illegible].

The preliminary examination as to the sanity of John W. Layman, indicted for killing Cornelius Garrison, in New-Utrecht, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge Strong and a Jury yesterday. The examination will probably extend through several days.

[illegible] H. Peck, Hon. George Taylor and [illegible] Hickman, of Brooklyn, were among the [illegible] sick from the National Hotel [illegible] Washington. Mr. Peck now lies in a [illegible] state.

The Dispatch Dispensary had its Sixth Anniversary meeting last evening. During the year this charity has treated 20,684 poor sick, [illegible] and 4,149 at the houses of the poor. [illegible] have been vaccinated at its hands, [illegible] have died, 179 been sent to the [illegible], and 10,481 either cured or are remaining [illegible]. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Timothy Cuyler and General Mather, and the managers were elected.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. F. W. Farlay preached a sermon in the Church of the Messiah in Fifth-street, in favor of running the Brooklyn cars on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Henry-street, preached on the other side of the question. The Common Council Committee reported favorably to the Sunday running last evening. Their report was made the special order for next Monday evening.

Four Italians, two Portuguese and a Frenchman, recently arrived by the *Tennessee* from Aspinwall, were swindled out of their passage to Southampton and Havre, by the steamer *Leopold I.*, at a ticket office in Greenwich-street. Their losses by bogus tickets were $420; they were charged $294 by a Cedar-street landlord for supper, lodging and breakfast, and their hack-driver plucked them besides.

The dry goods store of Willard, Wood & Co., No. 57 Broadway, was entered by burglars some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of about $600 worth of broadcloth. The property was afterwards discovered secreted in the cellar of the house of Peter Johnson, carpenter and Tin-pot Alley.

[illegible] custody, as was also a man named Oran Rogers, suspected of having come into the burglary. Both prisoners were committed for examination.

The Young Man's Christian Association held a long and very lively meeting at the University last evening. The report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at the February meeting, was presented by Mr. Austin Abbott. It developed a series of errors in the management of the Association, and the reading created much excitement. The Committee reported, in relation to the matter of the expulsion of the *Express*, that the Library Committee, of which Mr. Engan was Chairman, was invested with full discretion to act as they had done, although the Investigating Committee declined to express any opinion concerning the character of the paper. Amendments to the Constitution, recommended by the Committee, are to be acted upon in April. The Board of Directors are severely censured in the report of the Committee.

E. M. sends us the following: "At 10:45 A. M. of to-day (25d) snow fell in large sheets, from the size of a dollar to that of a dime, and in balls about the size of a pea. The temperature previous was at 38°, and immediately fell to 36°, and has not fluctuated exceeding two degrees in ten hours being equilibrated. The wind has been E. S. E. during the day. This diagnoses of the weather yesterday.

The Dean and Baker case was terminated yesterday by Judge Davies dissolving the injunction by which Dean was forbidden personal communication with his wife, and dismissing the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the lady, it is alleged, was restrained of her liberty by her father. The proceedings excited much interest, and were really unique in their way.

A lecture was delivered last night, at the University Medical College, by Professor Guillemette, on the "Human Voice." The theory of the lecturer was that sound was not produced by the larynx, but by some other organs, which will be shown by Dr. Guillemette in his next lecture. There was a fair audience.

Governor Geary.

Our Washington advices state that Governor Geary would consent to resume his post in Kansas, if he could carry with him assurances of proper support from the Government at Washington. If this is so we are compelled to regard his ostentatious abandonment of his place as exceedingly unfortunate. He has gone to Washington to make an issue which he should have made upon the spot. His address to the people of Kansas is a confession of weakness, which he should never have made if he designed, under any circumstances, to resume control of the Executive Department of the Government. It cannot fail to have seriously impaired his personal influence with all classes, while it must also have greatly exasperated those against whom its censures are directed. If Governor Geary were to return, therefore, with whatever promises of support, we cannot help feeling that he would wield far less control, command far less respect, and therefore be able to do much less good, than hitherto.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, highly as we approve his Administration, we should hesitate to advise his reappointment. But we trust the President will take care, in the selection of his successor, to leave no room for doubt as to the policy which is to be pursued. Governor Geary's line of conduct is the one which must be followed in Kansas,—whether its Government is to rest with him or with some one else. The President is now directly and personally responsible for the course of events in that Territory. It is impossible not to perceive that the elements of civil commotion are again in agitation;—that the violent, lawless, Pro-Slavery fanaticism—to which all the past sufferings of Kansas are due,—is renewing its effort at ascendancy,—that it is now in possession, by fraud and force, of the actual Government, and that Governor Geary, the representative of the Federal authority there, has been compelled to fly before it. This crisis,—so momentous and so menacing, President Buchanan must meet. If his words are correctly reported, he is not insensible to its importance, and we trust he will not hesitate to discharge the duties which it involves with the most entire and fearless independence.

The settlers of Kansas are again threatened with subjugation. No man any longer doubts the reality of the conquest to which they have once already been compelled to yield. Prominent leaders of the Democratic party, General Cass among them, have declared in the Senate their conviction of its illegal and despotic character. The President in his Inaugural has solemnly acknowledged it to be his duty to "secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." The appointment which he may now make will indicate the spirit in which this pledge is to be fulfilled.

The whole country, without regard to party distinctions, looks to the President for such action in this emergency as shall give renewed assurance of peace, order and popular freedom in Kansas. The leading organs of the Administration in the Northern States are even more solicitous on this subject than the Republicans, and for the very good reason that they have far more to lose by any false step that may be taken in regard to it. The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, for example, in speaking of it, says:

"We speak, not merely as citizens, but also as politicians, not for ourselves alone, but *for the political party whose views we aim to represent*. To falter in this duty would again rekindle violence in Kansas, fill the whole country with excitement, *blast the new Administration at its outset, annihilate the Democratic party in every Northern State, and at the next national election in the Union*, and not improbably end in a dissolution of this confederacy."

This is the warning of a friend. It is the sentiment of the great body of the Democracy in the Free States, and of all but the ultraists everywhere. We hope it may not pass unheeded, and that President Buchanan may appoint some man to be Governor Geary's successor who will be at least as zealous as he has been, to secure to the inhabitants of Kansas their *entire* and *actual* sovereignty over their own affairs.

Effect of Malaria on Meats.—It has been decided that one of the agencies by which the poisonous miasms of the National Hotel at Washington was diffused among the boarders at that house, was the meat, which being hung up in the larder became impregnated with the poison, and, as a natural consequence, affected those who partook of it. We would not create any unnecessary alarm, but no one who looks at the condition of our Fulton Market, surrounded, as it is by stagnant gutters filled with offensive filth, with filthy cellars under the stalls, and reeking nuisances all around, can fail to see that meats exposed in such an atmosphere must be tainted with [illegible] quantities which cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the health of those who eat them. Yet a very large portion of our citizens obtain their daily supplies of meat and vegetables from this centre of a polluted atmosphere. We can scarcely imagine that the miasmatic influences which have had so fatal an effect in Washington can be more malignant than those which encompass at least one of our principal market-houses.

The Police Reform.

The near approach of the end of the session of the State Legislature suggests the apprehension that our City Reform bills may fail to receive the prompt and decisive action which they merit. Their passage is of the utmost importance to the cause of order and good government, and is anxiously desired by the great body of our citizens without distinction of party. The Police Bill especially, in spite of possible defects in some of its details, commends itself to the general judgment as eminently judicious and important in its bearing upon the character of that department. Hitherto the Police has been a mere appendage of the City Government,—without independence, without dignity and, consequently, without permanent and reliable efficiency. It has been greatly improved, within a few years past, in several respects. Mayor Wood has improved its discipline, rendered its organization more compact and effective, and given it greater respectability in the eyes of the public. But with the onerous duties of his official position, and the still more onerous responsibility of supervising the disposal of Federal patronage among his partisans, which, of late, has wholly engrossed his attention, it is impossible for Mayor Wood, as it would be for any other City officer, to exercise over the department the constant watchfulness and care which are essential to its proper regulation and full degree of usefulness.

The bill now before the Legislature applies the proper remedy. It raises it from the position of a mere adjunct of Municipal Government, and makes it a State institution. It creates a Metropolitan Police District,—embracing the four Southern Counties of the State,—organizes a compact and united Police force for the whole, and commits its government and supervision to a Central Commission,—independent in its character, and intended to make the elevation and perfection of this Department the sole object of its care. The bill is modeled closely upon the famous law which created the present admirable Metropolitan Police of England:—and we have very little doubt that if it can be faithfully and honestly carried into execution, its practical effects will be equally decisive and satisfactory. The main thing to be attained is to make the Police independent of party politics:—this is absolutely essential to its efficiency and reliability, and it is precisely the point which all past experiments have failed to secure. The present bill may not accomplish it completely,—but we are satisfied it will do far more in that direction than anything effected hitherto. The Commission is to consist of *seven*,—and their term of office will be sufficiently extended to place it beyond the reach of the constant changes in party politics.

The only point on which any differences of opinion have been expressed among our citizens is the mode of appointing this Commission. The great end to be secured is the selection of the *best men*,—the men of highest character and of the greatest independence,—who will devote themselves most entirely to the welfare of the department and be least likely to allow it to become subordinate to partisan or personal ambition. If there is any way of accomplishing this more completely than the one proposed by the bill, we trust it will be adopted. This is a matter of detail in regard to which differences of opinion should not be uncompromising. We apprehend, however, that the plan proposed will encounter less valid objection than any which can be suggested in its place.

But we trust the bill itself will receive prompt attention and such deliberate and decisive action as its importance deserves.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Filibusters—Interesting Correspondence.—In another column we publish a very interesting correspondence between the well-known Cuban patriot, Genl. Goicouria, and Com. Vanderbilt, which is important as defining the position of the Commodore towards the Walker movement in Nicaragua.

Our readers will remember the letter to Mr. McKeon, published some time since, in which Com. Vanderbilt repelled very sharply the imputation that he had any connection with the fillibusters. It seems that Gen. Goicouria, who we believe has since gone to New-Orleans, immediately demanded to know whether Com. V. intended to impute to him anything dishonorable in connection with the Nicaragua enterprise. And the Commodore embraced the opportunity, not only to do full justice to the character of Gen. Goicouria, but to explain fully and in detail the nature of his own connection with the Accessory Transit Company. This statement the public at large will read with interest.

The Commodore states, at the conclusion of his letter, that "his pursuits in life have met with such success that he can well afford to make considerable sacrifices for the assertion of right and the punishment of wrong." This is a modest, but very significant way of telling the gentlemen to who he refers, that they will have a long road to travel before they get beyond his reach. It is symptomatic of a determined and protracted contest, which will probably expose, in its progress, the secret history of the entire fillibustering crusade.

A Lion with a Long Mane.—There is nothing so grateful to the heart of Society as a newly-caught lion with a long mane. Such a one has just appeared among us in the person of John Dean, the coachman, who has suddenly become the most famous whip since the time of Phaëton. By the decision of Judge Davies, yesterday, Mr. Dean, no longer John the Coachman, is the lawful husband of Mr. Boker's daughter, and he will, of course, take charge of his young and beautiful bride, who, like Desdemona, will love him for the dangers he has passed. On the decision of the Court being made known, Mr. Dean was immediately surrounded by a crowd of admiring friends, who nearly smothered him with their congratulations. Mr. Dean will have to pay the piper, and his next step will be to decide on the tune he will call for. Now the next step for him will be very much pointed out, and if he goes into society, he will be licensed to seek an extent that it may possibly make him sigh for the obscurity of his coach-box once more.

The Missing Men.

The whole country has been startled at the frequency of the reports of men suddenly and unaccountably missing from our midst. The gaseous panic which was got up last Winter, and which has not yet entirely subsided, was heightened by these accounts, and we presume the impression has prevailed generally that never before have there been so many missing men of note as just now. This impression we do not believe is the correct one; a glance at our old files convinces us that it is not well-founded. While the late panic was at its height, we reported the absence of several persons whose friends were alarmed at their unexplained position, but who afterwards came to light. There are still missing four, however, whose cases excite a good deal of alarm; some of them we probably shall never have explained. They are as follows:

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Mr. Erastus L. DeForest, the young man who inherited about $25,000 from a relative a few years since, came to this City from Watertown, Ct., on the 13th of January. He stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was last seen there on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th. He had about him a valuable gold watch and some $600 in money. It is now two months since he disappeared, and no clue as to his fate has been obtained. Whether he was murdered, or whether, in some attempt to pass from South Ferry to Fulton Ferry, by the river side, he fell into the river and was drowned, is still a mystery. There was a great deal of ice in the river at the time of his disappearance, and the South Ferry boats were not running. It is not improbable that, on reaching the South Ferry, with the intention of crossing to South Brooklyn, he discovered that he would be obliged to cross at the Fulton, and, following the river front, as a stranger naturally would, he may have stumbled in a dark night into some slip.

The next case concerns a Brooklyn family, though the missing party was a Pennsylvanian. Mr. James A. Waddell, drug manufacturer, of Commerce-street, South Brooklyn, sent his son, a lad of 17 years old, in May last, to manage a farm in Pennsylvania, a few miles from the Lackawanna Station on the Erie Railroad. The son had been living there with a laborer named McGuire, until recently, when the father left New-York for his farm, (Feb. 13,) but on arriving found his son missing, as well as the laborer. Suspicion was at once fixed on McGuire, as the son had frequently complained in his letters of ill-treatment from him. Every available means have been taken by his family to unravel the mystery, but without success, until one day last week, when Mr. Waddell, senior, received a telegraphic dispatch from one of the officials of Milford jail, (where the man McGuire is held on suspicion of murder,) requiring his presence there immediately. The summons was of course obeyed; when it appeared that McGuire offered to make a confession, which soon converted the still lingering hopes of the poor father into an agonizing certainty of his son's fate. He was told that all further search was useless—that the boy had been shot in his bed, and the body, together with the sheets on which he lay, had been burned and the ashes deposited in a creek close by the house. McGuire, however, denied all participation in the act, but charged a man named Edward Quick with the horrible deed.

Mr. Waddell proceeded to the creek indicated, and there found on a ledge of rock, below the precipitous banks, a quantity of half-consumed bones, clothing, and a few buttons similar to those his son wore. Quick was at once arrested, taken before a magistrate and confronted with his accuser; but the statement of the latter was so confused and contradictory while under oath that the Magistrate discharged Quick, though it was shown that he had previously threatened to take revenge on young Waddell, who, it appears, had dismissed him peremptorily from his service some time ago.

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Hotel and Ticket Swindling.

Ticket-swindlers continue to push their business. Four Italians, two Portuguese, and a Frenchman, named, respectively, Joseph Rayto, Sebastiano Rayto, Andrea di Nepri, James Ornellas, Louis Paschier, and L. Beachez, came to the Times office, yesterday morning, and recounted the impositions to which they had been subjected, at the hands of a Philistine landlord, and some emigrant-runners, into whose hands they had been luckless enough to fall. The parties named, according to their story, were among the passengers who arrived by the *Tennessee*, from Aspinwall, on Friday last. They stopped at the Hotel de France, at No. 117 Cedar-street. They told the landlord that they wished to go to Southampton and Havre, and wished to know the first steamer that would take them. He took them to a ticket-office at No. 75 Greenwich-street, where they were informed that the steamer *City of Baltimore* would leave next morning, at 10 o'clock, for the ports named. They at once purchased five second-cabin tickets for Havre, and one for Southampton. For the tickets to Havre they paid $70 each, and for the remaining ticket $60. Having settled for their tickets, they again repaired to their hotel, and remained all night. In the morning, having partaken of two meals each, and a lodging, they were charged for the same the moderate sum of $294, or $49 each; they thought the charge exorbitant, and protested against the amount. They were told to pay the bill or leave their baggage, which ever they chose. As it was then near the hour when the steamer was to depart in which they were to leave they could not stay to dispute the matter, and so paid the bill. Shaking the dust of the hotel from their feet, they took two carriages for the foot of Jay-street, where they were told the *City of Baltimore* lay. Upon arriving at the pier they discovered no such steamer there. More bewildered now than on the presentation of the hotel bill, they immediately proceeded to No. 75 Greenwich-street, where they had purchased their passage tickets for this [illegible] their greatness. But the next step for him will be very much pointed out, and if he goes into society, he will be licensed to seek an extent that it may possibly make him sigh for the obscurity of his coach-box once more.

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[illegible] was all a swindle; it was the [illegible] proposed I [illegible] was to sell; but fortunately in mistaking the [illegible] we mistaken the hour of her sailing, which was that day at 12 M. He was willing to take their tickets back and give them tickets by the last steamer, however, if they wished them; the tickets, however, were $10 more each. If they objected to this additional payment, they could retain their present tickets and they would be perfectly good when the *City of Baltimore* left on her next trip. Waiting for the *City of Baltimore* was out of the question, and they had no alternative but to pay the $10 additional each, which they did. They wheeled about, and were driven to where the *Leopold I.* lay. Arrived at the wharf they were charged $15 for their carriage-ride. Seeing they were in for being cheated, they paid this, satisfied to get off so cheap. They went on board the steamer, congratulating themselves upon a final exit from a City where they were being fleeced at every turn. But here they found that the tickets which they had bought for second cabin tickets, to be steerage tickets, the price of which was $35, instead of $60 and $70, which they had paid. This was a little more than they could stand, and they hurried away a second time to No. 75 Greenwich-street to get the kind of tickets they bargained for. Their ticket-sellers were not so bland this time as on their last appearance, but stern and decided. All the satisfaction they could get was that they would give them back $10 a piece if they would retain their present tickets and say nothing more about it. If they would not accept this $10, they would get no other tickets, and might whistle for their money. Vexed beyond endurance at this cool villainy, the party threw their tickets down, and marched away, determined to abandon their trip to Europe for the present, and, remaining awhile in the City, see if they could not get some redress for the imposition practiced upon them. They called yesterday at the Mayor's Office. Mr. Clancy, the acting Mayor, said he could do nothing in this case, as they had thrown away their tickets.

The party of six mentioned above are all gentlemen of good position and intelligence. They have been done out of $490, to say nothing of the hotel bill, the expense of extra carriage riding, and having to stay in the City ten days till the next steamer leaves. They care more to have the impositions practiced upon them made known to the public than for the loss of their money.

Burton's Theatre.

A local piece, in five acts, called "Wall Street" (founded on Poisson's Comedy of the *Bourse*) was produced here last night with success. We are not sure that the scenes described in the French piece are of a kind which bear transplanting to the very peculiar soil of Wall street. Mr. De Walden has displayed considerable ingenuity in bringing his material into a domestic shape, and in adding to it what it needed for this latitude, but we are afraid it cannot be called a comedy. The plot is remarkably slight. A young man from the country anxious to wed a rich farmer's daughter, comes up to town and invests his fortune in fancy stocks, against the advice of a sly old broker who warns him of the dangers of Wall-street. At first he gains largely, and the old farmer himself is drawn into the vortex. The inevitable reverse occurs, and both are comparatively ruined. For a time at least the young man loses his bride and goes West; the old gentleman retires to his farm disgusted with city life and minus twenty thousand dollars. In the end all things are satisfactorily arranged. The object of the play is to show the hold that speculation takes on the imagination of old and young, especially where it is introduced with a little success at the first start; and also to point out the selfishness and injustice to which it inevitably leads. It accomplishes these objects, in a detailed and elaborate way, and is, therefore, wholesome. The length of the play, however, makes the lesson somewhat tedious, and the similarity of the incidents in plot and underplots becomes tiresome. If "Well-street" can be shortened into a piece of three acts, it will have a long run. The dialogue is filled with local hits, most of which fell with decided effect.

The play was nicely performed. Messrs. Burton, Fisher and M. Smith, being especially good. Mrs. Flexnery, as *Emily*, has an embarrassing part, for the reason that she is frequently on the stage without having anything to do. Occasionally this lady played with delicacy and simple, innocent effect, but in the last act she marred everything by a spasmodic outburst. Mrs. Hughes has a part which does not appear to be connected with the play in any particular manner. What little she has to do she does well. Miss Polly Marshall, as *Susan Slocum*, was, as she always is, delightful, but *not* particularly American.

The piece was announced for repetition.

Hatfield's Soiree.

Mr. Eisfeld gives his musical *soirée*, to-night, at Dodworth's. He will be assisted by Miss Sixon, Mr. Wm. Mason and Mr. Burke.

Sailing of the Tennessee.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, sailed yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Beach-street, at 3 P. M., three days before the time anticipated. She took out a large number of passengers for California, and several for San Juan or Greytown. It was claimed that there were twelve men on board bound for Gen. Walker's army, but Major Bradley, who is in the service, was the only one positively known as going with the intention of joining the army. There was not as much excitement as usual, although there was quite a gathering of spectators. Gen. Gardner, Col. Alexander Lawrence, Col. Fabens, and others in the interest of Gen. Walker, were among the number who were on the dock. The *Tennessee* is bound for Aspinwall, but will touch at San Juan on her way out.

That Gold Safe-Box Committee.

What is the Gold Safe-Box Committee doing? A correspondent suggests, that if it is still at work and earnestly engaged looking up "the bravest man," they would do well to inquire who it was that first planted the American flag upon the Castle of Chepultepec, and see if his general conduct did or did not entitle him to this distinguishing badge of honor. The day that flag was planted, the New-York regiment lost 96 men,—of the survivors, was there none who shone above his fellows for his cool courage and fearlessness?

Openings and Reopenings.

Haughwout's new and magnificent five-story iron building, corner of Broadway and Broome streets, was opened for the first time last evening to the public. It was illuminated from sub cellar to the fifth story, and was crowded with ladies and gentlemen admiring the immense variety of bronzes, clocks, china and porcelain, coveting the cutlery, sighing for the statuary, valuing the vases, and squeezing past each other to get glimpses over each others' shoulders of the processes in operation of painting and gilding, glass-cutting and engraving, silver-plating, and—being borne with the current down the back stairs to the street again. The opening continues to-day, and indeed all the operations of that establishment are open to the public at all times henceforth. Strangers will reckon Haughwout's one of the institutions, for the marvels it reveals.

Taylor's Saloon was reopened (it has not been shut) after having enjoyed a new and thorough re-decoration.

Accident in Park-row.

A man named John O'Shea, residing at No. 19 Oak-street, was knocked down and run over in Park-row, at 8½ o'clock last evening, by a butcher's cart, and so injured that it was necessary to remove him to his residence.

Fire at Tompkinsville, S. I.

A fire broke out last evening, about 11 o'clock, in the livery-stable formerly occupied by Matthew Carroll, which communicated to the stables of S. K. Britton, and thence to the building known as the Masonic Hall, occupied by W. C. Denyse as a porter-house; and the adjoining buildings of J. D. Flanigan, a barber shop; H. Huber's saloon, and J. Sherry, butcher. All the buildings were partly insured.

At the same time another fire occurred on the corner of the Turnpike and Montgomery-avenue, damaging the houses of John Snorr and Hugh Flood, both public houses.

YET ANOTHER.

Another fire commenced at 5 o'clock this morning (23d,) in David Martyner's lumber-yard. A large quantity of lumber and ten horses were destroyed.

☞ Grammar School No. 2 gave a fine concert at the Tabernacle last evening. The audience consisted almost exclusively of colored people.

Appointments by the President.

John Bigelow, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Chile, in the place of David J. Brewer.

Watson Freeman, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, reappointed.

Charles Levi Woodbury, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, in place of Benj. Hallett, whose commission has expired.

Arthur W. Austin, Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Chas. H. Peaslee, whose commission has expired.

Peter White, Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich., in the place of Reuben Warner, whose term of office has expired.

Robert J. Graysbar, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marquette, Mich., in the place of William A. Fraye, whose term of office has expired.

John C. Blanchard, Register of the Land Office at Ionia, Mich., in the place of Alex. R. Bell, whose commission has expired.

Wm. A. Gaskins, Register of the Land Office at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota Territory, in the place of Geo. W. Sweet, removed.

Wm. F. Rucker, Register of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Mo., in the place of James H. Birch, removed.

J. Adams Allen, Receiver of Public Moneys at Kalamazoo, Mich., in the place of Lawrence Van De Venter, whose term of office has expired.

Gaz. F. Kinney, Register of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, Mich., in the place of Thos. S. Allen, whose term of office has expired.

Sunday Order.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Co-poration of the City of Brooklyn do hereby so far modify the conditions of the ordinance for the construction and operating of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, of their railroads upon, along and upon the several streets and avenues of the City of Brooklyn, given by resolution adopted in the Common Council on the 19th December, 1854, and approved by the Mayor, Dec. 22, 1854—as to permit cars to be run on the said railroads on the Sabbath: Provided that nothing herein shall do away the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn from hereafter granting the permission thereby given.

Resolved, That Sec. 5 of Article 6 of the city ordinance be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Alderman DONLAN, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Railroad Company be directed on and after the 1st of April, 1857, to run their cars every half hour after 12½ o'clock A. M., until their usual time of starting in the morning.

Alderman PIERSON said that he was a member of the Railroad Committee. He had not signed the report, neither had he seen it, and moved it be laid upon the table, printed and made the special order for next Monday evening, immediately after the presentation of petitions. Carried: Ayes 20; Nays 18.

Great Western Railroad.

It will be seen by the following dispatch, received in this City yesterday, that the bridge over the Desjardins Canal, near Hamilton—the scene of the late terrible accident—has been repaired:

HAMILTON, Monday, March 23.

The bridge is now repaired, and trains are running as usual. Two hundred cars of freight have already gone West. We are now prepared to give prompt dispatch to freight in any quantities.

C. J. BRYDGES.

Fires.

IN BUTAND-STREET.

About 8¾ o'clock this morning a can of fixed oil exploded in the "Golden Bell Perfumery Manufactory," of A. Rennoma, proprietor, and caused an alarm of fire for the Eighth District. Only a trifling damage was done.

IN NASSAU-STREET.

At 5:30 o'clock, yesterday, P. M., an alarm for the Seventh district was caused by the burning of some paper in a basket beneath a counter, in the lace store of L. S. Sears, on the third floor of No. 49 Nassau-street. No damage was done to the stock.

(Advertisement.)

FROCK COATS	at	EVANS'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.

Fine custom-made dress Frock Coats.....$14 to $20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats....$10 to $14
Black cloth Frock Coats, (well made and trimmed).....$8 50 to $10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats.....$6 50 to $10
Spring Raglans.....$5 to $15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats.....$12
Rich moire antique Vests (new style).....$2 50
Fancy Cassimere Pants.....$1 50 to $5
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
At
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff.

(Advertisement.)

From the New-York Dispatch, March 22.

HALLOWTHIS.—The success of this new art is without parallel in the history of any one of most distinguished. Every caution meets the effect produced by this delightful style of portraiture in full of enthusiastic admiration at the magical blending of softness, and at the same time arrangement of outline, truthfulness of representation, together with a natural brilliance and smoothness of color, and artistic finish which defies competition. Gurney's Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, is thronged daily, and not a small portion of the visitors are artists who pronounce the beautiful specimens of portrait painting as speedily obtained by this process as excelling in all respects those obtained by any other method. The proprietor of this Gallery has spared no pains in fitting up his rooms for the reception of a select circle of his numerous visitors. The demand for likenesses by this pleasing process is in fact pressing so great that the talented and skillful operatives at GURNEY'S Gallery are scarcely able to supply the calls upon their attention; and we can learn of no one having left the rooms in possession of a portrait expressing anything but satisfaction.

(Advertisement.)

☞ We cannot better serve our readers, particularly the housekeeping portion thereof, than by calling their attention, to the great sale of China, glass and ornamental ware, &c., &c., now in progress at the establishment of Messrs. DALLEY & Co., Broadway. These gentlemen are the most extensive dealers in the above-mentioned goods in this country, and their store has been noted for years on account of the completeness of its appointments, and the variety and excellence of its wares. For reasons best known to themselves, Messrs DALLEY & Co. are now offering their entire stock at and below cost. We bought a bill of them last week, and we confess that for the same kind of goods we have generally paid thirty per cent. more.

(Advertisement.)

☞ BEERIOL'S SARSAPARILLA stands the test of experience; all its rivals are falling into disuse. It disinfects the blood of the elements of all eruptive and ulcerous complaints, relieves weakness and debility, is infallible in consumption, and is even more highly concentrated than when originally introduced twenty years ago. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, prepared by the same firm, are agreeable to the taste, contain no mercury, and are infallible as a vermifuge. Sold by D. T. LAMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels, which paralyze industry in unhealthy regions. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

(Advertisement.)

TO DR. BRANDRETH.

Simplicity marks Nature's laws—
But blood our frames with poison fills;
Your skill has detected out the cause,
And cured it—by your cleansing Pills.

Principal Office, No. 48 Brandreth Building.

(Advertisement.)

DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE.—Curious name this for a comedy. It is one in great fashion just now in London, and is bringing it out here so quickly the management at Barnum's Museum merit great praise. It is a delightful comedy, full of life, fun and mischief. To-night it will be repeated to another great house. Two hours this afternoon.

(Advertisement.)

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, Buff and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c., Wholesale and Retail, By WOODROOF & WEBER, No. 80 Chatham-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Mammoth Retouched Photographs at GURNEY'S Palace of Art need only to be seen to be appreciated. No. 349 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

IRON BEDSTEADS.

JAMES, BERRIAN & Co., No. 356 Broadway, manufacture in their own shops all the usual kinds of Iron Bedsteads, and have now on hand a large stock.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS.

A great variety, cheap, durable and tasty. Best curled hair mattresses, &c., for the different sizes, always on hand.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 3 Murray-street, New-York.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—CAPTAIN JOHN E. VEDDER, of Chicago, Ill., formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., left his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on the morning of the 6th inst., as he said, to go to Brooklyn, or some place on Long Island, to return on the afternoon of the same day; since which time he has not been seen or heard of. It is supposed he went to see some gentleman to obtain a loan on real estate he held in Illinois; the gentleman doing business in New-York, but who died a day or two previous had not come to the City. He was full in the feet in height, large frame, light complexion, about forty-five years of age, and wore dark clothes. The above reward will be paid for his recovery if alive, or $100 for his remains if dead, or for any information that may lead to his cause, left with W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal, Mayor's Office, or with T. E. HUMPHREY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York. DAVID S. EARLL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING ANGELINA and CHARLOTTE HYDE, orphan children of the late John S. Hyde. When last heard from their uncle living with their aunt, at Mr. Ross, Any information concerning the above will be most gratefully received by their mother in Illinois. Address C. H. FAIRBANK, Box 3, U. S. Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius, care of Hyde, Hudson, Bullock & Richards, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,000 TIERCES STRICKLAND & SHAWS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SMOKING HAMS.—1,000 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by

BRETMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, of the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUNTERS,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

TAKE YOUR SCISSORS

Or knife and cut out an ad. of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper, and bring it with you; it will pay you materially in making your selections.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who want a first-rate family machine, how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a Year, clear profit, can be made, and will be produced from being imported from by any of the numerous machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT OPENING

Of the remainder of our importations for this season, commences to-morrow. Remember, the whole stock is to be sold off by the 1st of June. See our lists of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 287 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can complete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.

Another lot of the White Toilet Sets at one dollar will be opened to-day. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE GREAT SUCCESS AND CONTINUED DEMAND for Dr. VIRGILI'S JAPANESE TOKAI, has induced the proprietors not alone to increase the quantity, but also to enrich its properties and to remove everything unsuited for the American palate. Thousands have weaned themselves from the curse of tobacco-chewing. TOKAI is retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE SAME TRIED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.
The attention of Merchants and all others wishing
A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., without injury, being preserved in perfect order. The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the safe fell from the second floor, and was eleven hours in the fire. We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 20TH TRIP.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about seven thousand dollars, in perfect order. Yours truly,

JOHN CANAVAN.

CONCORD, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.

Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

☞ Should be resorted to by all who suffer pain. Its peculiar sedative qualities in soothing and allaying the most torturing pains inflicted by rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, burns, sprains, scalds, contusions, lumbago, diarrhœa, &c., has become firmly established.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

For diseases of a scrofulous character it is an excellent preparation, and should be used by all troubled with scrofula, cancer, nodes, tumors, ulcers, salt-rheum, dyspepsia, fever-sores and diseases of this nature.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

A beautiful pill, without any noxious taste or smell, being coated with gum, for complaints of the bowels, liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart and other organs of the body. Biliousness and costiveness immediately disappear with their use. From one to five taken at night on retiring to rest will secure the taker a sound night's rest and a good appetite and digestion in the morning.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ Curtain Materials and Window-Shades at Wholesale.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 321 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 373, 511, and 760 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Phalon's
CHEMICAL HAIR
INVIGORATOR.
The
most
complete
article of the
kind ever before
offered to the public.
It has stood the test of twenty years in this country and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head free from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price 50 cents.

PHALON'S
PAPHIAN LOTION,
OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.
A
great
cosmetic
for beautifying the skin and complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the piles.—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price one dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S
MAGIC HAIR DYE.
One
of the
very best
natural dyes
in the world. Its
long use has proved it
to be beyond comparison;
and, being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied and you can obtain a black or brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself. Price $1 and $1 50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., and No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and all Druggists and fancy stores throughout the United States.

☞ The Only Perfect Pen in the World is Prince's Improved Process Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 27 and Dec. 23, 1856. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods, sold at the depot, No. 250 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Dr. HAYES, of the "Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition," will deliver the last lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Arctic Life and Explorations.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each—may be had at the usual places.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Go and see the Rat Exterminator.—An infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in their holes but come out and die.

"COSTAR'S" RED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.

Never known to fail, and used every day for thousands, in New-York.

"COSTAR'S" VERMIN POWDER.

For the destruction of Fleas, Bugs, Lice, Flies, Fleas, Flies, Ticks, &c., &c., &c.,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE [illegible]

ALSO, FOR SALE, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LOT CONSISTING OF [illegible] Apply to WM. BOWNE, Washington, or at No. 78 East 14th-st.

Also, for sale three houses, Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Robinson-st., between Greenwich-st. and College-place. Apply at No. 42 East 14th-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet [illegible]

FOR SALE, ON OXFORD-STREET, BROOKLYN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-BUILT [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE THREE-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 87 West 26th-st., with or without part of the furniture; [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 97th-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Belt factory, in Rivington-st., near Avenue D; 100 feet front by 100 feet deep, brick building [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 113 Lexington-av.; price $12,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBSTANTIAL brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY ATTIC, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A first-class hotel building in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin, 4-story brick building, 87x100, now rented for $1,700. CHAS. S. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply at office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to A. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 9 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR, IF NOT SOLD SOON, TO LET [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE HOUSE [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$2,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-story [illegible]

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing [illegible]

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LOT CONSISTING OF [illegible] Apply to JAMES KING, No. 40 Ann-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next, [illegible] FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 24 Wall-st.

TO PROVISION DEALERS, GROCERS, [illegible] Apply to J. H. WEEKS, No. 8 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre-sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, [illegible] Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—ON [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 17 ACRES OF THE BEST LAND, SITUATED ON THE PLANK ROAD, AND BUT SIX MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—A fine, large, commodious dwelling house, [illegible] with a never-failing spring of pure cold water, brick smoke house, sheds, &c., every variety of fruit and flowers of the most choice kinds, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, currants, grapes, raspberries; also beds of asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, celery, &c., roses, dahlias, honeysuckles, peonies, &c.; plenty of the whole front of the house is a large white mulberry shade trees. Neighborhood first-class; no better in the State. Plenty of fishing, shooting, sailing, &c., in the season. Will sell low for cash, or exchange for a first class residence. Apply to E. LOTT, No. 75 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY [illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—TO LET [illegible]

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST., YORKVILLE, TO LET.—Two of the row of [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next, [illegible]

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO [illegible]

VILLA SITES ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN [illegible]

KINGS BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY SEAT, [illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES LAND SALE.—SALES [illegible]

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¼ miles. Upon the premises are a large farm house, [illegible] Apply on the premises to GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS—TO LET, ON SHARES, FOR [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE IN YONKERS OF [illegible]

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM OF [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 8¼ ACRES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM IN ORANGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 171 ACRES, OR [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE AT RICKSVILLE, L. I.—[illegible]

$8 AN ACRE.—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, IN [illegible]

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—ANY RESPECTABLE American family, [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, a farm of 41 acres, good house, barn, carriage house, granaries; buildings nearly new, ice house filled; beautiful shade; a abundance of fruit, and great variety of good garden flowers and shrubbery, and handsomely shaded; is within 10 minutes walk of the depot. This property is worthy the attention of those who are desirous to buy a nice and good place. Also, several other good farms from 5 acres up to 100 acres, several houses and lots, building sites, &c. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot. MADISON, March 22, 1857.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR [illegible]

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE [illegible]

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 260 Broadway, opposite the Park, ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE DECORATIVE PAPERS, of New and Rich Designs in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond. ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN. THEIR STOCK OF WINDOW SHADES, Of their own Manufacture, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLS and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE, STATIONERS' HALL, [illegible] 176 Pearl-st., New-York. [illegible] & HASBROUCK, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS, [illegible] executed in the best style, with [illegible] at the lowest rates.

PETER F. DOTO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING, NO. 348 BROADWAY. Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

AN INTERESTING NOVELTY TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—An illustrative exposition will be given by Prof. HUME, at the Housekeeping and Furnishing store, No. 524 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, on the application of modern science to cooking and preparing food, with the cooking utensils now in use, in the best manner, with a view to health and economy. The subject will be—Roasting, Broiling, Frying and Baking. The celebrated Five-minute Ice Cream Freezer will be shown in operation. The public are invited to attend. FREE. Housekeepers will derive many useful hints. STEPHEN WM. SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 534 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

W. WEIDER, AUCTIONEER. COSTLY MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE, AT THE RESIDENCE NO. 16 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 25, AT 10 o'CLOCK, AM. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. LEELE & CO., AUCTIONEERS. A DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH-AVS., [illegible]

HENRY C. EVANS, AUCTIONEER. CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY C. EVANS will sell at No. 6 Liberty-st. on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10 o'clock, a very desirable and valuable [illegible]

P. C. BULLEY, AUCTIONEER. WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philip T. Dunning, Esq., Referee, the following lots of land [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS. COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence of Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depot; a comfortable two story cottage, and adjoining good outbuildings, &c. House is 32x28 and contains 13 rooms; garden abundant in fruit of every variety.

EDWARD SCHOFIELD, AUCTIONEER. BY E. A. SCHOFIELD.—EIGHTH DAY'S Sale at G. W. TUTTLE'S Auction Emporium, No. 348 Broadway.—The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M., and include the automaton bird tree, parlor and chamber furniture, [illegible]

J. G. H. BARTHOLF, AUCTIONEER. CROCKERY AND CHINA AT AUCTION. By J. G. H. BARTHOLF, TUESDAY, March 24, 10 o'clock, No. 231 Pearl-st., a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of Crockery and other white granite ware, common ware, glass-ware, China, Britannia, silver-plated ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

D. D. NASH, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 280 BROADWAY. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A MAP FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ON WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 280 Broadway, [illegible]

A. H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. BY A. H. NICOLAY.—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS. COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence of Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depot; a comfortable two story cottage, and adjoining good outbuildings, &c. House is 32x28 and contains 13 rooms; garden abundant in fruit of every variety.

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A. H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. BY A. H. NICOLAY.—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, [illegible]

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER. BY J. BOGART, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH-AVS.—[illegible]

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CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by order of the State Bank Department, in pursuance of the Banking Law of the Sovereign Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,182,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.
E. A. CHANDLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. J. S. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. S. SOUTHWORTH, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. JAMES FOWLER, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. FOWLER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. HENRY H. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. [illegible]
Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible]
Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF [illegible]—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF [illegible],

THE DEAN AND BOKER CASE.

[ ]

[illegible] HATFIELD.

What is [illegible] to. That is the only affidavit I have [illegible] I think that, as to myself, it will be [illegible]

Mr. Edwards then proceeded to address the Court [illegible] the motion. He said he had no [illegible] that his Honor appreciated how difficult it was [illegible] to move a case of insanity where he might run in [illegible] one result, yet, however unfortunate in its results that result might be, if it were traced out. His Honor, he was sure, also felt with him that where a family had some ground and some proper motive for [illegible] the plea of insanity, it would never prefer [illegible] for abstract [illegible] of all kinds might come upon a family, and perhaps, come also before the Court; insanity was the last that the family would have to fasten upon. He stated this as some explanation, and also as good ground for the course they had taken. He [illegible] his Honor to bear in mind this fact, that this is many parties whom they came across [illegible] the strangers or whom they met in the houses of their friends, they could see no mark of insanity, yet there were little idiosyncrasies in their minds, which, when touched or strongly turned in a particular direction, were of such a character as to render those parties insane in that certain direction. And when they looked at the character of this young woman, with all the circumstances around it, he would still say, with great respect to his Honor's suggestion as to what these Commissioners had found upon an observation of an hour or two, and although it was to be understood that he should bow to that decision, that it did not meet the point whether the young woman was sane in regard to this matter at the time of the marriage. However, so far as the family was concerned, it was his instructions that this was the first and last time that he should have to address this Court in regard to this young woman. He was, therefore, anxious that they should make this return so that this Court might see this matter in all its bearings. Then the father received on this, and he (counsel) sustained him in it, that while he had done everything that a father should do for this unfortunate girl, it should now be for the Court, and the Court alone, to say whether this man should get her. His Honor would see that he (counsel) acted fairly in stating this matter now, without raising a single objection. The other side had presented him with a petition for the writ of habeas corpus. That and been [illegible], and, he thought, pretty powerfully. No other paper had been served upon him, as ground for the motion to dissolve this injunction, and, by the Code, an injunction could not be dissolved except on answer or on affidavits.

Judge—Gentlemen, let us see—

Mr. Edwards did not mean to stand upon that.

Judge—Then don't take the objection, if you don't mean to stand upon it.

Mr. Edwards wished to see that the whole of the matter should come before the Court, for whatever might be the result this afternoon, no appeal to any other Court would be had from any decision His Honor might make. This was also a further proof that he did not wish to raise any technical or even legal objections in regard to this matter. What proof was there, he asked, as to her sanity at the time this marriage took place—not before or after it. That particular point of time was what he referred to; and he supposed that, if strictly pursued, this case would have to go before a Jury, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes. However, he should submit to whatever decision the Court might make in regard to the whole of this case. Now, looking at this petition, and coupling it with their affidavit, they were to see what there was in this matter which should have the effect of dissolving this injunction, because, while his Honor, from the information he had made, might give that young lady to a gentleman he had made, yet, if there was a free agent, the injunction still stood restraining this man from intermeddling with her during your her. This man, Dean, said that he, Joseph Dean, married this young lady. He would have no right to the writ of habeas corpus under the circumstances, unless he was her husband. And the pure question for his Honor now, was in regard to the marriage with Dean, and in the return they (Boker) said she was not married to John Dean, as if she was—

Judge—I suppose there is no doubt at all that it was the same individual, whether he is called by one name or another?

Mr. Edwards said it was possible that it was so, but he had yet to understand that a man who went before a minister and was married under the name of John Dean, was John Dohan. It had been intimated to him (counsel) in a significant manner to ascertain whether this man's name was Dean. He started the suggestion in only one quarter, and his signature had been brought to him as John Dohan. How far in law, therefore, it was a marriage, there having been no communings, was, it appeared to him, a very serious question, as he would show by some cases, although he was free to admit they had reference to English marriages. There seemed to him one thing, which was singular, and which, he should suppose would strike the mind of the Court in a case of this sort. If this young woman freely and voluntarily was married to this man on that day *for better or worse, for richer or poorer, it was likely* that she would have followed his fortunes, and they had yet to learn why, if she was married, she did not remain with her husband. But within an hour it was all done, and she was in her proper dress by her mother's side. And that was all of the marriage life between those parties up to this time, and what might be their marriage life if they should be allowed to be together, remained to be brought to forethought. There were other things here which, while they were aside from this issue, he thought it right to say one word about, because His Honor sat there not only [illegible] in civil matters, but also having high [illegible] and that was in regard to the conduct of Captain McKee.

Judge—I interrupted the counsel, and said that if [illegible] had violated his duty as one of the officers of Police, the law had created a tribunal to which he was amenable, and which, he had no doubt, from the high character of the gentlemen composing it, would award to him such a punishment as he deserved. It was not his (the Judge's) business here to pass any judgment upon the conduct of the police of the City, and he thought that that might have been omitted from the return with entire propriety, because Captain McKee, or the police of the Sixteenth Ward, had no opportunity to controvert those allegations, and he could not permit them; neither could he permit the other side to make them.

Mr. Edwards said he never pressed a point too far, but he had a right to comment upon their petition, as being regarded as an affidavit in the case.

Judge—Yes, if it be pertinent. I always prefer to confine my attention and that of counsel to the precise point on which I have to pass.

Mr. Edwards remarked that it was only because he thought he might have made a suggestion which had not been got out of him in regard to Capt. McKee, but he was quite content to pass him by, as any rate, for now.

Mr. Spencer—Will your Honor hear a suggestion at this stage of the argument, which may probably narrow it?

The Judge refused.

Mr. Edwards—No, don't interrupt me. I will give you full swing by and by.

Mr. Spencer—I don't want full swing. That's the difficulty.

Mr. Edwards resumed—His Honor would see why the matter of the religion of the parties was mentioned. It was in connection with legal points that might bear upon it. Let him suppose a case. This man might, in a Catholic country, have property, and die before cohabitation. In that case this woman would not be his widow. There still came the question, however, whether in the eye of his Church there was a marriage?

The Judge—I do not sit here to decide upon the rules and regulations of any church at all. I sit here to administer the law of the land without reference to church regulations, or church rites, or church observances—or whether it is Lent or not Lent. In the eye of the law the question is as to the legality or illegality of the marriage ceremony.

Mr. Edwards was coming to that. He should have supposed this might be coupled with the question of fraud in regard to this marriage. If not, he believed it might pass. Now, in regard to the name. The name was considered as of great importance, even at the present time, as well certainly as in the future. And it was important, in order that relatives might be on their guard. There were cases that suggested this, and very properly. Again, when a party was married under a disguised name, it was taken prescriptively against him that there was some sinister motive in it, and unless it was well explained away, it was taken very heavily against him, as it should be. It shut the door against all inquiry of any kind, whether married or not, and against everything in relation to his history, and carried with it a presumption of something wrong. For this he would refer to the case of Sullivan vs. Sullivan.

Judge—I wish you would read me that clause in your return which states he personated some other person.

Mr. Spencer stated that he understood from his friend, Mr. Robinson, who was generally regarded as an Irishman, that the Irish spelt the name Dean with an h—Dehan.

Mr. Robinson—As my name is referred to, I would say one word. I understand that the Irish orthography is Dehan, but in our rapid American mode of pronouncing it, we speak it as if written Dean; so that if the clergyman made the mistake it was not Mr. Dean's fault.

Mr. Edwards—Although the gentleman volunteers, yet his explanation is not quite answerable in this case.

Mr. Spencer—Why, my dear Sir, there are a thousand volunteers to the same thing, if necessary.

Mr. Edwards—I understand the character of your volunteers.

Mr. Robinson—I trust Mr. Edwards says nothing about my character. I am a member of this bar, and have a right to be here.

Mr. Edwards—I say nothing about your character, Sir. The name the gentleman gave me is not the name I mentioned, if I have got it right.

Mr. Robinson—You have not got it right.

Mr. Edwards—The marriage was made between a person named Marianne Petronella Boker and John Dehan. Counsel referred again to the case of Sullivan vs. Sullivan, and in connection with the question of cohabitation. He was not going, he said, to press the question of cohabitation, because, as far as he could gather it was still a vexed question, in the States as United States Courts, whether there

[illegible] words unconnected with cohabitation was to [illegible] and purposes, a marriage; this had also [illegible] as frequently before our excellent Surrogate, [illegible] to save and clay this matter at this stage of [illegible] if had gone so far [illegible] doing in justice. He stood here in two capacities—as the counsel for Mr. Boker, and as his personal friend for many years. He was [illegible] for one of our most estimable citizens—a father who had done his duty by all his children, and if there was one child more than another that he loved, that he was kind to, it was his youngest, the one now before the Court. It had been thought by some, who, he (counsel) thought, felt not as fathers should feel, that when a girl attained the age of 21 the father had no right over her. But a father never knows years in his affection for that child; and when that child is in a lunatic, the very time that he ought to cling to her was the very time of life which this young lady had attained to; and he should like to know from any man of right feeling whether he would not encourage Mr. Boker in all he had done to-day, and in all he (counsel) had been doing for him? What was the position of this young woman? What had been her position? Her every wish had been studied. She was fragile and delicate. She was in indifferent health. She had had every advantage. Now, what should be the wish of a father of right feeling in regard to such a daughter? Should he not raise her? Should he not do all he could to sustain her in that line of life where she had all those enjoyments, mental and otherwise, which were needed by her? And could the parent be blamed when, having made by his own industry his fortune and his standing, and was proud of his children, he still clung to that child, nor would let her go until the Court said "You must." That was the position of Mr. Boker, and he (counsel) thought he had done right in not heeding to friends who said "let her go down the wind." Nor was it to be supposed that Mr. Boker, because he stood high in this community, not on account of his pride, but on account of his good qualities, let it not be supposed that he scorned a man beneath him. If his history could be detailed to this Court in regard to what he had done about his counting-room and otherwise, many a young man would come forward to testify with feelings of gratitude as to what he (Mr. Boker) had done for him. Mr. Boker was a man who put wealth aside, and made no distinctions in regard to mere sphere of life, and he (counsel) knew over so well that if a clerk of his client's had got attached to any of his family and had shown himself worthy of her hand, Mr. Boker would be the last man to spurn him away. And he would also say that Mr. Boker was right when he found a man not acting with the feelings of a man towards a young and gentle woman, before a court of justice to brand him, and through him (counsel) to show, as strongly as he could, that that was not the sort of man that ought to have his daughter for a wife. Now, a word or two in regard to the daughter. They had heretofore gone on the idea that this young lady had some unfortunate malady in the direction which had now discovered itself. Whatever might still be the impressions of the family—whatever might be their anxiety and their determination, not to lay all these unhappinesses before a court, God knows this family had had cruelty enough from newspapers and otherwise, yet, inasmuch as his Honor, through the commission which he had issued, had thrown out the suggestion that she was of sane mind, he had now but to consider that as settled, and in regard to her future course, so far as the family was concerned, the door was open to her, the world was before her, and if she found any thorns in her pillow, they would be of the tree she had planted, and if she bled, she must remember that.

The learned counsel, after returning his warm acknowledgments to the Judge for his courtesy and consideration throughout the entire proceedings, resumed his seat.

Mr. Spencer rose to reply. He objected, first, that in any ordinary case of divorce the suit must be brought by the wife herself, (which was not the case here,) unless she were of unsound mind, and yet the learned gentleman had admitted that for the purpose of this argument she was to be regarded as sane. The Counsel addressed himself to the points presented on the other side, and argued them briefly in their order.

DECISION.

Judge DAVIES said: The only question remaining for the disposition of the Court, is that in reference to the dissolution or continuance of the injunction which has been obtained by Mr. Boker to avoid this marriage on two grounds, *First*, that the marriage was contracted by the defendant with his child, she being of unsound mind at the time of the contract of marriage. *Second*—upon the ground that the marriage was contracted by force used upon her, or by fraud practiced upon her—either of which grounds, if made out and established, would, by the law of this State, void the marriage contract, and it would have been as though it had never taken place. All the Court has to do in this case is to determine whether, upon the facts before it, either of those grounds, which are the only ones which authorise this plaintiff to come into this Court and obtain a standing here, are made out to the satisfaction of the Court.

In reference to the *habeas corpus*, that has been disposed of—and the lady is set at liberty, if she has ever been restrained of her liberty. I feel it due to the parties in this case to say, and due to the public, to whom I am responsible for the administration of my duty, to say that, by the arrangement and consent of the counsel of this defendant, and by the consent of the counsel of Mr. Boker, I have had several interviews with this lady, herself, as it was my duty, occupying the position I did, to see if she was restrained from her liberty. I feel it due to her relatives to say, that she has uniformly stated to me that she has never been restrained of her liberty. I also feel it incumbent on me to say, in that connection, that she has always stated that this marriage was one of her own free choice and own free will; that the defendant has used no means which an honorable lover would not have used under any circumstances. And I feel it also due to this lady to say that, in the course of my life I have met with few of so much intelligence, so much delicacy of feeling, and so much propriety of demeanor, with so deep and strong a sense of the duties which she owed to her parents, and the duties which she owed to her own free-chosen husband, and it is that conflict between those duties which has given her the pain, the anxiety, and the agitation which has been alluded to. And it has been an effort upon her part, so far as I have been able to discover, to reconcile the affection, and the love and the duty, which she felt she owed to her parents, with that other and higher duty which she owes, and which she feels she owes to the man whom she has chosen as her partner for life. It was for the purpose of informing myself as to what disposition it would be my duty to make of her if she was restrained of her liberty, that these interviews have been had. It was for the purpose also of informing myself from my own personal observation as to the correctness of the allegation as to her unsoundness of mind, and whether this marriage had been contracted by reason of any force used upon her or any fraud practiced upon her. And not to rely—as I ought not in determining a case of such moment as this—upon impressions which should be made upon my own mind, I called to my aid, with the consent of the counsel of both parties—and I feel it my duty to say here that so far as it has fallen under my observation everything has been conducted by counsel with the highest kind of professional respectability and propriety—I say I called to my aid three of the most respectable physicians, whom I supposed most competent, by personal observation, by personal conversation, by frequent intercourse, to satisfy themselves upon both these points. The report of that commission has been read. It is not necessary for me to add anything to the character of the gentlemen. They are well known in the community, and their opinion must carry with it entire conviction to every mind which is conversant with the professional standing and experience, and extended observation in cases of this peculiar character as the gentlemen who have favored me with their advice.

The laws of the land recognize marriage solely and simply as a civil contract. Both of these contracting parties (the defendant and Miss Boker) are of lawful age. I have nothing—sitting here to administer the law—to do with the religion of either of the parties. That is a matter that they are accountable only to their Creator for, and not to any human tribunal. I am not here to criticise the rites or the observances of any particular church—it is enough for me to know that those parties are of lawful age, capable of entering into and making this civil contract of marriage. If each were of sound mind—if no force or fraud was practiced upon either—it is a legal and a valid marriage. Without any reference to the condition in society, or the wealth or social advantages or disadvantages of either of the parties, they all in the eye of the law stand on an entire equality, and all are capable of making contracts if there is no legal disqualification. And this Court moves no in this matter has nothing to do with the wisdom of the choice of either of these parties. This Court has no power to select a husband for the one, or a wife for the other. That is a matter dependent entirely on their own taste, in their own volition, their own consent, and which no human being, in my judgment, have a right to interfere with. They have duties which they owe to society; they have responsibilities which they have assumed and owe to their Creator, and they alone are responsible for the choice they has made and for the manner in which they shall discharge the duties of it. As I remarked before, the only ground of jurisdiction on which this Court could entertain this case, and retain this injunction, was the daughter who seeks the intervention of this Court—was she of sound mind when she married this man? Now, the evidence on this subject in my mind admits of no doubt at all—no reasonable doubt. I have none—I have none from my own interviews with her—I have none from the testimony of the eminent physicians whose advice I have received; and, notwithstanding the impressions which were suggested when this matter was first agitated before this Court, I think that the friends of this lady will themselves assent that though she may have formed a match not consonant with their tastes, yet, in the view and in the eye of the law, she was of sound mind, and capable of making this contract, and it is a contract which is binding upon her. And this is the only question before me in reference to this case.

Now, in reference to the other: As to the right to maintain this, under the 35th section of the Revised Statutes, upon the ground that this marriage was procured by force or by fraud. Of course, it is very manifest from the construction of the statute, that it must be force used by the party who has procured the marriage; or if there was a fraud, it must be fraud which he practised upon the party whom he inveigled into the marriage. It must

[illegible] in this case, and finally [illegible] in the force applied to her, and fraud practiced upon her, [illegible] or other, [illegible] WILLIAM HOPPER, only son of [illegible] HATFIELD, of Newark, N. J., aged about [illegible] years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rt. Paul's Church, Fifth-st., corner of 3d, Hoboken, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OSTERHOUT.—At Grove Point, L. I., on Monday, March 23, Mr. GEORGE MOTT, son of Wm. H. and Harriet S. Osterhout, in the 12th year of his age.

His interment will take place in the Cemetery of Christ Church, Manhasset, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock P. M.

PERSHOW.—At Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, March 20, GEORGIANNA FORTES PERSHOW, aged 3 years, 4 months and 2 days, daughter of John and Emma Pershow.

CHYNOWETH.—At Dover, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 22, ROBERT CHYNOWETH, aged 57 years.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 22, HANSON C., son of Wm. Clark, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral services will be in the Church at Westfield, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. Passengers by the steamer *Wyoming* or *Red Jacket*, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 9 N. R., will reach Westfield in time for the services, and can return in the afternoon train.

DUBOIS.—In Buffalo, on Monday, March 16, of consumption, ANNE, wife of James B. Dubois, aged 29 years and 9 months.

TELLER.—In New-Hackensack, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 22, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Leonard G. Winslow, Esq., after a protracted illness, JAMES H. TELLER, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 23.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	99 91⅞	100	Harlem RR	s3 14
2,000	do	91⅞	500	Reading Railroad	c 78⅞
3,000	do	91⅞	300	do	b8 78⅞
26,000	Missouri State 6s	94⅞	100	do	78⅞
5,000	do	b60 94⅞	100	Mich. C. R.R.	b60 98⅞
1,000	Indiana Bank 5s	86	15	do	98⅞
500	N.Y. Cent. RR. 7s	101⅞	250	M. S. & N. I. RR.	b60 73⅞
1,000	E. R. Conv. Bs '71	80½	50	do	73
5,000	Erie R. R. 2d m. 7s	92	50	do	73
1,000	H. & N. R. 1st m.	85	400	do	73⅞
5,000	Mo. So. & F. R.	79	150	do	73⅞
4,000	Ill. C. R. R.	101⅞	550	do	b60 73⅞
1,000	do	101⅞	50	do	73⅞
5,000	do	101⅞	100	do	73⅞
1,000	N.J.C.R. 1st m b 92		50	Panama R. R.	b60 96
20	National Bank	100	200	do	s60 94
76	Am. Ex. B'k Scrip	102⅞	250	do	94⅞
5	Del. & H. Can. Co.	122⅞	200	do	b60 94⅞
7	do	122⅞	250	Illinois Cen. R. R.	139
72	do	s10 122⅞	750	do	138⅞
100	do	b60 122⅞	50	do	s60 138
10	Penn. Coal Co	82⅞	250	do	b3 138
50	do	82⅞	50	do	b60 138⅞
80	W. C. & I. Co.	b10 57	250	do	b60 138⅞
7	Pacific W. S. Co.	94⅞	4	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s5 73⅞
870	Canton Company	38	100	do	b60 75⅞
450	do	s60 38⅞	25	Gal. & Chi. RR.	104
700	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	b60 89⅞	100	do	b60 104
300	do	89	131	do	s3 103⅞
450	do	88⅞	15	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	104⅞
5	do	c 89⅞	45	Cle. & Tol. RR.	73⅞
800	Erie Railroad	s60 33	100	do	73⅞
100	do	b60 33⅞	400	do	b60 74
1650	do	s60 33⅞	950	do	s60 73
2450	do	s60 33⅞	100	do	b15 73⅞
700	do	33⅞	300	Chi. & R. I. RR.	b60 106⅞
2150	do	33⅞	100	do	106⅞
200	do	b30 33	100	do	b30 106⅞
400	do	b60 33⅞	75	Wis. Lake S RR.	b10 89⅞
100	do	s60 33⅞	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	78⅞
100	do	s45 33⅞	100	do	b60 77
150	do	b30 33⅞	50	La. Cr. & Mil. p. ct.	32
6	Hud. River RR.	32	50	Mil. & Miss. Rd.	b60 73⅞
80	do	b3 33⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Mic. So. S. F. Bs.	80	100	Illinois Cent. R.	b3 130
100	Reading R. R.	b10 79⅞	100	do	s30 131
500	do	s30 79⅞	100	do	131⅞
300	do	b60 79⅞	200	do	131⅞
200	N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 89⅞	100	do	s30 131⅞
300	do	s60 89⅞	100	do	130
100	do	89⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 73
100	Panama R. R.	96	400	do	s10 73⅞
250	M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 73⅞	300	do	b60 73⅞
200	do	73⅞	400	Erie Railroad	32⅞
21	do	73	500	do	b60 32⅞
100	do	73⅞	750	do	s30 32⅞
140	Hudson Riv. R.	32⅞	500	do	s3 32⅞

MONDAY, March 23—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 21, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, March 14:

Increase of Loans	$197,702
Increase of Specie	912,541
Increase of Circulation	41,097
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	758,576

The movement of the week was remarkably regular in Loans and Discounts, and in the Specie averages. The clearances, growing mainly out of the heavy business in Foreign Exchange, were $2,898,959 ⅌ day greater than the previous week, and the settlements in this way reduce the Undrawn Deposits unexpectedly $758,576. Including the clearances of the week and Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 21, 1857.	March 21, 1856.	March 14, 1857.
Capital	$49,383,000	$50,383,000	$49,983,000
Loans	104,589,576	113,443,691	113,350,989
Specie	14,089,550	11,291,373	11,077,729
Circulation	7,912,561	8,494,938	8,469,541
Gold Deposits	22,890,261	99,416,450	94,351,207
Exchanged	22,386,435	86,480,501	97,586,742
Undrawn	67,153,826	45,975,949	66,714,595
Sub-Treasury	12,878,074	15,577,488	15,569,313
1856—March 22, Specie in Bank			$14,209,556
In Sub-Treasury			12,375,074
Total Reserve in City			$26,742,630
1857—March 21, Specie in Bank			$11,291,373
In Sub-Treasury			15,577,488
Total Reserve in City			$26,868,861

The business in Sterling Exchange for the Boston steamer—thus far moderate—opened to-day at 108¾@108⅞ ⅌ cent.; the most of the cash sales at 108¾@⅞, and credit settlements at 108⅞ ⅌ cent. France, 5.28⅞@5.22½. The Money market quiet in discounts at the rates of last week, 8@9 ⅌ cent. for prime paper, outside of Bank. Demand loans were in a little more request than on Saturday, but the supply of means worked easy at the close of the day. The Sub-Treasury received from all sources $397,916; disbursed $440,328, and held at the close $15,585,077.

A recovery of 3 ⅌ cent. on the shares of the Illinois Central this afternoon imparted a better tone to the general market, and caused prices to leave off firm. Illinois Central, 131⅞; Erie, 33¼; New-York Central, 89¾; Reading, 78⅞@79, and Toledo, 73¾. The change this afternoon was the more remarkable as a very different temper pervaded the Board of Brokers in the forenoon, and very large contracts were put out by the *Bears*, seller 30 and 60 days. This movement was particularly brought to operate against New-York and Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo.

Mr. CHARLES H. BIRNEY, for many years Secretary of the East River Fire Insurance Company, has been unanimously elected President in place of J. E. COTHERAL, resigned.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per America, via Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 23, 1857.

Since our advices of 17th inst. the money market has improved somewhat, but the stock market has not exhibited any speculative tendency, and the fluctuations, with the exception of Illinois Central shares, have been very trifling. The decline of 1½ ⅌ cent. on this stock is due to the increase, declared upon at the last meeting of the stockholders, of 50 ⅌ cent. on the nominal capital of the Company. This measure, of which as yet we have only telegraphic advices, but no official notice, and which is tantamount to a simple call of $15 ⅌ share, seems to have been adopted with a view to make the nominal capital represent more accurately the present cost of the road. Particulars of the proposed arrangement will be found below. The purchases of stocks for home investment, as well on foreign account, have been equally unimportant. State Stocks have been active, especially Missouri, Virginia and California Bonds. Missouri has advanced ¼. Virginia and California 1870 and 1879 bonds without change. Small sales of Tennessee 6s at 67, being 1¾ ⅌ cent. decline; (they are now in demand at 68.) Indiana 5s are higher, with sales at 84. North Carolina have been active at 99¾@03. City and County Bonds, without sales worthy of note, Railroad Bonds are more active. Erie 1st Mortgage have been taken at 106¾, and 2d Mortgages at 95¼, do. 1875 at 1¾ decline, and the 1871s at ¾ ⅌ cent. advance. New-York Central 6s and 7s dull, at steady rates. Illinois Central Construction Bonds, with limited sales at previous rates. Freeland Bonds, exprivilege, 1 ⅌ cent. lower. Hudson River Bonds have been sold at a slight advance. There is some inquiry for Racine and Mississippi 1st Mortgage Bonds. Railroad Shares have been active throughout the week, with small fluctuations, excepting Illinois Central, which has been very active at a marked decline, having fallen from 137@138¾, and closing this afternoon at 131¾, or 5½ ⅌ cent. below previous quotations; Reading has declined 1¾, with less movement than last week; Erie has declined 1¾; New-York Central, ¾; Panama, ¾; Michigan Central, ¾; Michigan Southern, ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, ¾

[illegible] Milwaukee and Mississippi, ¾; Galena and Chicago, ¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee, [illegible] Nevertheless, the continuance of large importations and the gradual accumulation of specie in the Sub-Treasury, contribute to prevent the stock market from experiencing a sensible improvement. A failure of some importance in the foreign manufacturing trade has also produced some uneasiness in that branch. The quotations, according to annexed table, show but slight fluctuation. The shares of the Illinois Central Railroad are an exception to the rest of the list, and on the announcement of an intended increase of the capital stock of the Company by $6,500,000, they fell rapidly from 137 to 128¾, and closed at 131¾. State Stocks, Missouri 6s, continue very active, and have slightly risen; $89,000 of these were bought by the State Auditor for the Sinking Fund. North Carolina 6s have also been done at a shade decline. California 7s, of 1875 and 1870, after having fallen from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent., closed at 63 to 64. City Bonds—Some Milwaukee 7s, and Chicago 6s, have been done at well sustained prices. A slight demand for San Francisco 10s, and 6s, has been manifested, without producing any change in quotations. Railroad Bonds—But little has been done comparatively in Illinois Central Constructions, of which the price has fallen ¾. The following have been dealt in to some extent: New-York Central 6s, at well-sustained prices; Erie 7s of 1883, at a decline of 1; the 7s of 1867, at a rise of ¼; and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds, which have touched 77, and close at 80. At private sale we have no transaction of sufficient importance to be noticed. Railroad Shares—These securities have not been so generally active as they were last week; there has been activity, nevertheless, in the following: Erie, at an advance of ¼; New-York Central, of ¼; Michigan Southern, at a decline of ¼; Cleveland and Toledo, of ¼; and Reading, of 1 ⅌ cent. Illinois Central, in consequence of the intended increase of the capital stock, has been extremely animated, and has fallen, since last week, 5¼ ⅌ cent. Opinions as to the future movements of this stock are greatly divided. Money—The demand is not as active as last week; it is, nevertheless, well sustained, at 7 ⅌ cent. for loans, on call. Rather less paper offered, at from 9 to 12 ⅌ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

The Duty of Railway Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The reference in your money article of the 18th inst., to the English system of management of Railroad Companies, has furnished a suggestive topic for discussion and action, in this community—and at the same time has given a hint to both the cause of and a remedy for the loss of confidence in and depreciation in the market value of our Railroad Securities in this country.

It will be well if stockholders give the subject the consideration which its importance demands.

Most of the Charters of Pennsylvania, (and, perhaps, of some other States, also,) and especially the General Railroad law of that State, seem to have anticipated some of the dangers alluded to, and have not only provided for the regular and special meetings of the stockholders, but also for the adoption by them (the Stockholders) of such by-laws as may be deemed expedient and necessary for the control and government of the affairs of the Company. Without such special provisions, it is doubtless the inherent right of every Company to adopt the same regulations, or if necessary, the requisite modifications of their Charters could easily be obtained for that purpose.

Then let the stockholders, by a simple code of laws, prescribe

First, For their future regular quarterly or semi-annual and special meetings.

Secondly, For the election—by the stockholders—of all the principal officers of the Company, viz.: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor, and an Examining Committee, or Committee on Accounts, to report directly to the Stockholders.

Thirdly, For the appointment by the Board of an Executive Committee of three or five to be suitably paid for their services, whose duty shall be to attend at the office regularly every day, or every other day, to advise with the officers, and decide upon any matters requiring action during the intervals of the meetings of the Board.

Fourthly—Make it the duty of the officers to report to, and consult with the ex-Committee, at each meeting; for this Committee to report to the Board monthly, or oftener; and for the Board to report quarterly or semi-annually to the stockholders.

Fifthly—Provide that no construction of new works, or other contract, (except for necessary repairs,) exceeding $20,000 in amount—or a term of 12 months—shall be ratified, or a dividend declared, without the approval of the stockholders at a regular or special meeting duly called.

Other provisions, adapted to the circumstances and wants of each particular Company, might be introduced.

Some objections may doubtless be raised to this programme; but some experience, and a pretty close and extensive observation, has demonstrated the necessity of some such measures to protect the interests of stockholders, and to redeem our railroad securities from their present depressed and rapidly sinking condition in the market.

While this more immediate supervision and control of the affairs of the Company by the stockholders, in general meeting, would tend *directly* to restore public confidence, it would at the same time secure the benefit of any talent or experience possessed by the stockholders at large, and *incidentally* discover to the corporators who among their number are most competent to manage the affairs of the Company; and thus always secure the best and most efficient men in the Board.

Are there any serious objections? or any better plan? A STOCKHOLDER.

MARCH 18, 1857.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MARCH 21.

Names of Banks.	Avg. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,166,806	$676,343	$659,050	$7,375,429
Artisans' Bank	268,689	28,315	22,521	296,429
Atlantic Bank	575,571	26,446	103,631	573,116
Bk. of America	4,936,135	795,004	34,096	4,651,119
Bk. of Commerce	11,366,411	380,450	2,096	6,951,310
Bk. of Commw'th	1,249,795	102,811	88,135	1,486,804
Bk. of New-York	3,542,882	246,550	301,022	2,747,686
Bk. of N. America	1,223,780	126,161	77,044	1,420,161
Bk. of Republic	1,837,760	313,600	8,300	4,351,157
Bk. St. New-York	2,320,456	401,176	148,019	3,828,418
Bowery Bank	1,081,420	67,896	176,718	820,099
Broadway Bank	1,497,978	91,986	220,804	1,320,225
Bull's Head Bank	324,119	18,786	126,626	304,889
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,234,072	35,287	128,610	907,701
Chatham Bank	905,647	46,370	123,839	954,706
Chemical Bank	1,404,806	50,445	220,167	1,122,656
Citizens' Bank	717,099	60,769	197,358	619,962
City Bank	1,776,483	88,404	84,706	1,775,422
Continental Bank	3,015,830	91,726	92,865	2,844,012
Corn Exch. Bank	1,497,141	120,030	68,411	1,256,016
East River Bank	437,256	25,949	51,629	454,441
Fulton Bank	1,246,021	92,720	197,154	1,047,848
Greenwich Bank	726,124	35,081	62,441	523,813
Grocers' Bank	656,906	54,413	87,764	559,657
Hanover Bank	1,406,046	68,941	114,797	944,969
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,796,869	146,695	204,910	1,362,896
Island City Bank	490,894	15,402	38,628	281,777
[illegible]	936,950	46,474	119,556	823,088
[illegible] Bk.	3,127,900	156,252	240,154	1,940,149
[illegible] Co.	4,797,431	424,630	245,712	4,628,574
[illegible]	1,271,246	72,287	97,226	920,276
[illegible]	1,426,318	114,905	107,210	1,124,405
[illegible]	2,140,540	414,207	220,068	3,511,745
[illegible]	1,289,904	63,541	190,590	1,027,000
Mech. & Tmd. Bk				
Mercantile Bank	2,321,900	200,037	96,070	1,722,966
Mercantile Bank	3,543,104	1,077,771	220,049	4,722,713
Merch. Bank, Bk.	2,796,868	154,327	111,077	2,020,012
Metropolitan Bk.	5,740,891	576,030	210,440	5,597,136
Nassau Bank	1,407,722	117,397	116,316	1,076,127
National Bank	2,940,431	182,305	194,966	1,220,404
N. Y. County Bk.	968,610	10,799	99,800	720,044
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	620,740	80,000	45,000	771,914
Pacific Bank	812,869	10,000	154,000	1,000,000
North River Bank	1,097,849	78,287	146,313	891,296
Ocean Bank	1,906,794	118,320	144,320	1,320,320
Oriental Bank	523,952	40,973	36,676	342,018
Pacific Bank	988,028	27,000	119,091	699,617
Park Bank	8,115,862	288,456	189,000	2,000,000
People's Bank	748,422	52,000	116,000	540,000
Phenix Bank	3,472,000	291,040	82,000	1,700,000
St. Nicholas Bank	651,658	78,236	93,898	674,008
Seventh Ward Bk	1,306,616	127,183	236,783	748,139
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,998,900	324,200	118,700